The Courier-Journal.

SUPPLEMENT.

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THE CONVENTION.

Reports of Standing Committees Submitted Yesterday.

Report of the Committee on River Navigation and other Improvements.

The Committee on River Navigation and other improvements beg leave to say that they have had the matters under consideration which were referred to them by the Convention, and other subjects not specially referred, and make the following report. The committee herewith present to the Convention a memorial prepared by a committee organized by conventions heretofore held at New Orleans and Keokuk, as the basis of this report upon the subjects therein discussed, which is as follows; and we ask the Convention to adopt the same, together with the additional resolutions herewith presented upon the subject of improvements of rivers:

IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI, OHIO, AND MISSOURI RIVERS—MEMORIAL.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress Assembled:

In pursuance of the recommendation of the New Orleans Commercial Convention of May, 1869, a convention was called and assembled at Keokuk, Iowa, September 7th, 1869, to consider all matters connected with the trade and commerce of the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The said conventions, composed of delegates from the States and communities of the Mississippi valley, most respectfully represent as follows:

The chief food-producing region of this widely extended country is in the valley of the Mississippi, and the products of the world, by reason of the natural impediments that vex and mar the navigation of that mighty river difficult or useless to the vessels adapted to the growth and development of the favored region drained by the Mississippi and its branches had already outstripped the utmost capacity of every artificial means of transportation for its products, and cheaper and more extended facilities for commercial exchange has become a present want and absolute necessity.

In the language of Mr. Benton: "The river navigation of the great West, is the most wonderful on the globe, connecting the seas by the head and mouth; stretching its arms toward the Atlantic and Pacific; lying in a vast cup, which is a valley from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay; draw ng its first waters—not from rugged mountains—but from the plateau of the lakes in the centre of the continent, and in communication with the sources of St. Lawrence, and the streams which take their course north to Hudson's Bay; draining the largest extent of richest land, collecting the products of every clime, sever the frigid, to bear the whole to market in the sunny South here to meet many of the products of the whole world. Such is the Mississippi—and who can calculate the aggregate of its advantages, and the magnitude of its future commercial results?"

The fourteen States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Kansas, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, with the contiguous territory lying along the river and its branches, contain fully one-half the population of the whole United States. Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, and New Orleans, the principal cities of the West, contain an aggregate population of nearly one million, or a little less than half the population of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. In the last named cities, population has doubled in at out every fifteen or twenty years; in the first named it has doubled in about every eight to ten years, from which fact it is reasonable to conclude, that by the close of the present century, the great interior cities of the Mississippi Valley will exceed in population and wealth the chief cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

"In 1850, the imports of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and two or three minor Mississippi towns were of the value of $750,000,000. As the export trade of these places was about equal to their imports, we have, for the entire commerce of these points, nearly $1,500,000,000. But these do not include the commerce of New Orleans, Memphis, Dubuque and other important towns; add the trade of the exports and the aggregate value of the trade of the Mississippi—that most favored region, and the United States—and the total will exceed the entire foreign commerce of the United States."

The chief staples of the Mississippi valley are: wheat, corn, pork, beef, cotton, sugar, tobacco, hemp, rice and lead. Other great commercials are iron, coal, lead, and salt; all of which enter largely into the common consumption of the world. The great bulk of which cheap transportation is an indispensable necessity to consumer and producer. These enormous bulks, with many others, whose places of production and general exchange, already exceed the accumulated carrying capacity of all our railroad and river craft, and until the natural miraculous bars impeding the navigation of these rivers are removed much of it must remain comparatively valueless to the producer or consumer, or to the general exchanging market. It has been stated by statesmen, that the West, with its present population and productions, could spare 40 bushels for export 30,000,000 tons. For the West of cheap and easy means of transportation, probably more than one-third of the amount of tonnage finds its way to market, which at a moderate estimate is an annual loss of from two hundred million dollars to the people of the Mississippi Valley.

It is a well ascertained fact, stated by men of the highest competency, conversant with the whole subject, that the cost of water transit to transport the products of the West at less than from fifteen to twenty mills per ton per mile, while by improved river navigation for bulky articles, such as our rivers afford, one and a half to two mills per ton per mile yields a reasonable profit, and even cheaper transportation and construction two and a half to three mills per ton per mile is all that is required.

That it is the duty of the General Government to remove the natural obstructions of the Mississippi river and its branches safe and easy access will deny. Eminent engineer officers of the United States, who have investigated the matter, pronounce the work practicable, and furnish reliable estimates of the probable cost, and the time required for the work of removal, and immediate necessity d es not exceed ten million dollars. This, the noblest river upon the face of the globe—penetrating and progressing by its branches from the Alleghanies to the base of the Rocky Mountains—a distance of more than 2,700,000 square miles, and affording continuous inland navigation of fifteen thousand miles, bearing upon its bosom an annual commerce of more than fifty thousand million dollars—can be so improved by the immediate expenditure of the sum of ten million dollars, as at the mouth ships drawing twenty feet of water; while steamers suited for both ocean and river carriage could easily ascend to the falls of the Ohio, or to the mouth of the Missouri; six feet of water would also be secured at the lowest stage above the falls of the Ohio river, and on the Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river, while steamers drawing four feet could pass the Rock Island rapids and ascend to the falls of St. Anthony, a distance of two miles from the Gulf. It is susceptible of easy demonstration, therefore, that the expenditure of this small sum of money in perfecting a system of improvements already began on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, will inevi ably happen the cost of transportation, so as to enhance the profit of production of the leading staples of life in the Mississippi Valley more than ten per cent, with a corresponding saving to the consumer. It is moderate to estimate that cheap carriage benefits all alike. Ordinary rates during the past season from the Upper Mississippi to New York have been about fifty cents per bushel on wheat, and from eight cents to twenty dollars per ton for third and fourth class freight. With an improved river, the same class of freight could be carried to New York for one-half these rates, with no material increase in the time of transportation, having the advantage of open lines later in the fall and earlier in the spring. In fact, from a very large portion of the West our chief produces would reach the near transportation by rail to points upon the river that are never obstructed for any considerable time by ice.

ERIE CANAL.

The construction and operation of the Erie Canal has conferred inestimable benefits upon the West, by the cheap access to market it affords in connection with the lakes upon our northern border. But this route, beside being exposed to interruption from the want of power in time of war, is closed by ice for about five months in the year. It is also plain to the most superficial observer that the present capacity of the West cannot be measured by the largest capacity of the Erie Canal. The present enlargement is totally inadequate to the demands of commerce, and by the time it shall again have been deepened and widened even to the capacity of a ship canal, the demands of the country beyond will still be found to have far out-grown it. Another consideration worthy of note is, that the State of New York stands as an annual tribute in the form of tolls from the commerce passing through this canal, of about four million dollars; a considerable portion of this tax is a needless burden upon the products of the West, for the entire cost of construction, enlargement and improvement of the canal has long since been repaid from the tolls as a source of revenue, and the surplus tolls now go to enrich the treasury of that State.

But notwithstanding all the facts remains that to the Erie canal, in connection with the lakes, is the West indebted more than to railroads for creating the lower proportion of its products, proving incontestibly the superior value of water lines for the cheap carriage of bulky freight.

RAILROADS.

The value of railroads is not to be disparaged. They penetrate regions inaccessible to the sea or navigable rivers, connecting them with the trade and commerce of the world, scattering thrift and plenty along their track, and, in connection with the telegraph, seem to defy time and distance. They are of enormous commerce they are indispensable, but should not be permitted to force it into expensive artificial channels, against an economical natural outlets. The stimulating effect of railroads upon the spirit of speculative enterprise can be best comprehended by improving our rivers as competing lines. The enormous aggregation of capital employed in the construction and maintenance of railroads shows a strong tendency to consolidation, and is of very dangerous character. Already this influence is so great as to seem to be almost above the legislation of the country. The power of seizing private property, and condemning it to corporate use, under color of a public necessity, committed to railroad companies is liable to very great abuse. The immunity which they claim from the public ve interference in regard to the reasonableness of their tariffs may be questioned. Their tendency to monopoly and increase of capital without adding value to their property, or providing increased facilities for the public, is another alarming feature. To guard against these, and other possible evils likely to arise, affords an additional reason why we of the West should especially demand of the general government the improvement of the great channels of trade that nature has provided for our use.

LAND GRANTS.

In the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1867, it is stated in regard to the Pacific Railroads, "that in aid of these enterprises, Congress by different enactments has granted by estimate 124,000,000 acres." Land concessions have also been heretofore granted to Illinois, Iowa, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and California, amounting to 57,588,571 acres, including the quantity granted for wagon roads. It is estimated that in the aggregate, there have been conceded in round numbers, 184,813,900 acres. This subsidy is further augmented by the pledge of the financial credit of the Gover.ment to the extent of about $60,000,000, for the greater part of which amount U. S. bonds have already been issued. Here then is 184,813,900 acres of land, granted chiefly for railroads, which at the price the Governmental imposes upon reserved sections,

Amounts to.....$462,034,750
Add subsidy bonds.....60,000,000

Total.....$522,034,750

No one will undertake to say that this is not a good investment for the government and the people; certainly without railroads these lands, many of them, could have no value. We only advert to these facts to show that the government in its past policy, even in the height of a dazzling way, seemed to regard the duty of opening up the West and of commerce to distant and inaccessible portions of the country, almost as sacred as the obligation to provide for the payment of the public debt.

We now ask for the Mississippi river an appropriation of less than six millions of dollars to complete and maintain work already begun; to compare with the magnificent results to be achieved, the expenditure of this sum of money seems almost insignificant, and we cannot conceive of that a penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy should be allowed to prevail against a measure of such vital importance to the interests of the whole country and especially to the great valley it would enoble.

PRODUCTION.

"These rivers drain an area of 1,785,367 square miles, more than half the whole 3,001,000 square miles in the United States; and these fourteen States in 1860 established on 403,869 of the 163,110,750 improved acres, and 136,708,808 of the 244,101,818 unimproved acres of the whole United States. The estimated valuation of property in these fourteen States shows $8,467,511,374 of the whole valuation of the United States, $16,159,616,068, a powerful argument conclusively that these fourteen States pay more than half the taxes, work more than half of the improved land, have the majority of the population and wealth, and have made all the land to develop, of the United States."

By the census of 1860, the whole product of the United States was valued at $1,800,000,000, while the foreign exports of the domestic produce were only $378,180,274, or less than one-fifth of the whole product, leaving four-fifths for exchange in domestic commerce between the States.

The proportion of the whole product afforded by these fourteen States we speak for may be judged by the returns of their produce gathered from the census of 1860, and compared with the whole United States as follows:

	The fourteen States.	The whole U. States.
Corn, bush	894,454,871	838,792,742
Wheat, bush	126,993,739	173,104,924
Oats, bush	178,646,360	172,643,185
Tobacco, lbs	348,420,750	434,602,461
Rice, lbs	16,829,290	187,294,092
Cotton, lbs	1,067,779,000	2,154,476,338
Wool, lbs	31,277,520	60,264,818
Hay, tons	8,757,175	19,096,183
Butter, lbs	239,801,466	459,479,075
Hemp, tons	108,476	14,468
Hops	28,228,700	35,316,054
Coal, tons	3,347,284,430	3,607,627,194
Pig iron, tons	1,000,000	1,260,000
Cattle	12,531,300	25,616,849
Sheep	11,977,310	22,471,276
Horses and asses	3,901,450	7,420,868

Showing for the fourteen States a great preponderance in the products of the whole country.

The total tonnage owned in the United States is returned in the census of 1860 at 5,353,868 tons, and the portion belonging to the fourteen States at 1,500,000 tons. This is also estimated by competent parties that the steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have carried 7,500,000,000 tons of freight one mile during the activity in domestic commerce of these river States, and this commerce but yet in its infancy. But it is sufficient, briefly, and demonstrating that from these States has and must come the food supply for the whole nation, and for export.

RIVER AND COST.

The guardianship of the Mississippi river reposes in the government of the United States, guaranteed by solemn compact and treaty stipulations, which the nation can never divest itself of that power; as the center of population moves westward into the valley of the Mississippi—that most favored region, and the balance of power shifts, until a whole face of the earth; the duty of Congress to provide for the improvement of its navigation, becomes more imperative and sacred.

The following comparatively insignificant sums are all that is required for the completion and maintenance of works already begun:

RAPIDS OF MISSISSIPPI.

ESTIMATES OF GEN. J. H. WILSON.

Des Moines river	$1,200,000
Rock Island rapids	200,000
UPPER MISSISSIPPI.	
Estimate by Gen. G. K. Warren	$ 854,430
MOUTH OF MISSISSIPPI.	
Estimate by Gen. Humphreys	$ 375,000
Removal of snags and wrecks, and dredging on rivers	1,000,000
MISSOURI RIVER.	
FALLS OF THE OHIO—ESTIMATE OF GEN. GODFREY WEITZEL.	
Extension of old canal, new canal—Indiana shore, two dams	$ 978,800
Above the falls—W. Milnor Roberts	472,000
Below the falls—W. Milnor Roberts	225,000
BRIDGES.	$3,013,230

In regard to bridging the Mississippi, the Ohio and the Missouri rivers, and their branches, your committee would most earnestly urge the importance of the enactment of a law that will so regulate the construction of bridges as to secure safe and easy navigation for steam, and, at the same time, afford every reasonable facility for railroad and common travel across the streams. The act passed by Congress, on the authority of the best bridge engineers of this and other countrys, that rivers can be bridged without injury to trade, also, by what has already been accomplished both in Europe and America, that the mode of bridging is a mere question of cost. It is, therefore, illiberal and unjust to the people of the valley

visted by a union of efforts on the part of those interested in the results to be obtained, and more especially if this association would aid in inducing "a surplus portion of the population of Great Britain and Europe to come and assist in cultivating unoccupied cotton lands." With reference to this, which appears to be the practical object desired by your communication, I may remark that it is not within the province of this Association to encourage or direct emigration from this country, although we desire with you that those who do emigrate should direct their attention to the South, and, where the climate is suitable for white settlers, should establish themselves in the "Cotton States," and assist in the object now asking to extend the yield of the Southern crop from two and a half millions to five millions of bales. We entertain sanguine hopes that the plans recently adopted for obtaining an adequate supply of labor will remove the great difficulty which at present exists, and that you will not only be able to grow more cotton from year to year but to secure it when it arrives at a satisfactory. Be assured that as far as it is in our power to encourage your efforts we shall gladly do so, and that none will be more ready to rejoice in your success than themselves are of this association.

Again requesting you to convey to the approaching convention the assurance of our cordial sympathy and best wishes,

I remain, dear sir, yours faithfully,

ISAAC WATTS, Secretary.

Report of the Memphis Convention Committee on Mediterranean Commerce for the Revision of the Direct Tax.

The undersigned, who were appointed a select committee by the Commercial Convention, which assembled at Memphis on the 18th of May, 1869, to prepare a memorial to the Congress of the United States "asking the revision of the direct land tax imposed by acts of Congress," and "respectfully" submit said convention to report to this convention, beg leave respectfully to report that they have given the duty imposed upon them, and herewith submit such memorial and accompanying resolution, and ask their adoption, and they herewith submit a letter of the Hon. C. DeLano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under date of September 16, 1869, as a part of this report, all of which is respectfully submitted.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialists would respectfully call the attention of your honorable body to the condition of some of the Southern States, in reference to the special tax that was laid upon the United States by the act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861. By the provisions of that law it was required that the sum of $20,000,000 be collected annually, thus an act "for the suppression of insurrection, and repelling the invasion of 1861," which restricted the collection of this tax to one year. The original act apportioned the tax among the several States, but amongst to be collected in each State being specifically given. In the Southern States, the war, of course, prevented the collection of this tax. When the war closed, therefore, it stood against them, and the law required its collection.

At the close of the war, however, business of all kinds was not only deranged, but utterly prostrated. From that condition of things we have not fully recovered, although we do are struggling to attain our former prosperity, and are making as much progress toward attaining it as could be reasonably expected. In view of the adverse circumstances surrounding us, and the slow growth of our material prosperity, the Federal Government, up to the present time, has not only refrained from enforcing the collection of this special tax in some of the States. We duly appreciate this generosity, and hope to be able to establish a claim to further indulgence.

To payment of this tax now would fall heavily upon the Southern States. In addition to the other taxes which they are paying, Federal, State and county taxes are regularly collected in the Southern States, as in all other parts of the Union. If, therefore, the Government should not modify the law which requires this special tax to be paid, we would be subjected to forms the period of its collection, to a more burdensome tax than our sister States that have paid their portion, and that are now prospering, while we are still struggling against adversity.

In taking this view, however, we do not claim to be exempt from paying our portion of the tax requiring this tax; but we hope it will be regarded as an argument in favor of its remission, unless the financial exigencies of the Government demand its collection.

In thing connected with the operations of the Federal Government is better known to the people than its finances. We all know that at a large revenue is necessary, and at the same time it is well known that an equal amount is realized from the existing tariff and internal revenue laws. It is, therefore, as this special tax is not imperatively needed by the General Government, and as, in the present condition of the South ern States, its collection would be an onerous burden, it is hoped that it will be passed by, and that dispensing with it altoge her. Being relieved from it we will more readily recuperate our farmsteads, recover our prosperity, and be thus enabled to contribute really more to the Government and to the general welfare of the country.

R. M. Patton, Ala., Ch'n Wm. Lamb, Va.
D. E. Butler, Ga. G. A. Sykes, Miss.
E. W. Jones, ——

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to transmit copies of this memorial and report of the select committee, with the letter of the Hon. C. Delano, to the President and the Vice President and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and request them to lay the same before each branch of Congress at its next session, for each action as it may see proper to take in the premises.

Letter of Mr. Delano.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1869.

SIR: In reply to so much of your letter of September 15th, 1869, as contains the inquiry as to the amount of direct tax assessed, and the amount of the same already paid, I have to say that the amount of this direct tax charged for by acts of August 5, 1861, and of June 7, 1862, was twenty million dollars ($20,000,000). Of this amount the United States and Territories assumed their respective quotas, as paid the same in their own way to the government, except the State of Delaware, which State did not assume the payment of its tax, but has paid nearly all been collected by the Internal Revenue officers.

The Insurrectionary States were permitted by act of August, 5 1865, to pursue the same course the loyal States had pursued and assume the payment of their respective quotas of this tax, but none of them availing themselves of the opportunity, it became necessary to appoint commissioners to collect the same, and by the provisions of the act of June 7, 1862, provided for the collection of this tax in the insurrectionary States by levying upon the lands thereof, upon which the tax should be a lien until it was paid, each tract or piece being charged separately with the tax apportioned and set against it. In several of the States a considerable amount of land became forfeited on account of the nonpayment of the direct tax, and the titles thereto became vested in the United States. Most of the lands so forfeited have never been redeemed, and are still owned by the United States.

In several of the States also lands have been acquired and are still owned by the United States, having been bid in by the tax commissioner at the direct tax sales, in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 7th, 1862. The quotas of the several insurrectionary States and the amounts paid by each was as follows:

	Quota.	Rec'd of the tax appropriated.
Virginia	$937,706	$300,000
North Carolina	876,945	400,000
South Carolina	750,000	15,000
Georgia	564,267	51,000
Florida	77,358	50,000
Alabama	529,179	Nothing.
Mississippi	415,944	60,000
Louisiana	485,000	301,000
Texas	256,108	156,300
Arkansas	362,000	100,000
Tennessee	669,446	450,000
	$5,152,997	$2,300,000
	2,300,000	
	$2,796,9614	

The amount here given as received of the tax is an approximate amount, and is so given because the exact amount in each State has not been determined as yet by this office.

Very respectfully, C. DELANO,
Commissioner Internal Revenue.

Geo. A. Sykes, 250 Broadway, New York, care of Evans, Gardner & Co.

Opening of the Coosa River.

To the Southern Commercial Convention:

The attention of the convention is respectfully called to the question of opening the Coosa River for continuous navigation from Rome, Ga., to the Gulf of Mexico by the Alabama river, a work of great importance to the Gulf States as well as the country at large.

The general characteristics of this water course are:

1. The distance between Rome, Ga., and Mobile, Ala., is about 700 miles.

2. The difference of level between low water mark at Rome and tide water of the Gulf is 500, giving a general slope per mile of foot 0 81.

3. The upper and navigable portion of the Coosa river from Rome, Ga., to Greensport, Ala., is 180 miles.

4. The lower portion of the Coosa river, partly shoaly, partly navigable, between Greensport and its junction with the Alabama river at Wetumpka, is 134 miles.

5. The distance between Wetumpka and Mobile, by water, is 326 miles.

6. Running up the two portions navigable 566 miles, and their whole fall is 545,5 feet, which gives an average of 0.61 feet per mile.

Various estimates have been made as to the cost of opening the river, or from $500,000 to $2,0,0,000, but if it were even more it is a matter of small importance, if we consider the magnitude of the object to be attained.

The Coosa and Alabama rivers made one continuous channel for traffic, presents a distance of 700 miles through a territory which abounds in stone coal and iron ores of the finest quantities, marbles of various kinds, millstones, flagging stones, fire proof, lithographic, grist and saw stones, and a variety of other minerals.

Capital and transportation are only wanted to make this section of the country directly capable of giving employment to thousands of mechanics, and to turn out every year millions of dollars of products of all descriptions.

If we take a belt of twenty miles on each side of the river, a distance at which the efficacy will be felt materially, we find an area of 28,000 miles, 18,000,000 acres, of which the Government of the United States owns several millions in the shape of public lands. The increase in the value of these lands by this work cannot be less than 50 per acre, making an increase of $90,000,000 for the area.

All these facts taken by themselves or combined are sufficient to ascribe to this work a character of general and national interest and worthy a special considerations of the convention.

The Commercial Convention is respectfully requested to ask the United States Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to assist the States of Georgia and Alabama in carrying out this important work.

But the statistics and estimates contained in the above I am under obligation to General Eugene Lefferty, Chief Engineer of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad.

Respectfully, I. G. YERGER, of Ga.,
On Committee River Navigation, &c.

Pacific Railroad.

In the Commercial Convention at Louisville, on Wednesday, the 13th day of October, Dr. P. W. Lee, of Tennessee, offered the following resolutions, which, under the rule, were read and referred to the Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad, without debate. There being no opportunity for delivering the speech on the subject, which he had prepared, he takes this method of laying his views before the public:

1. *Resolved*, That the material interests of the whole country, commercial and political, imperatively demand the construction of a Southern line of Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

2. *Resolved*, That the city of Cairo, by its various connections by water and by railroads, with South, East and West, in the mixed difficulties initial point for the great inter-oceanic railroad; and if constructed on the route by Little Rock, Fulton, or Red River, through Texas to the Rio Grande, and thence to Mazatlan, on the Pacific, will, by the connections, already completed, and to be made with the North and with the East, with the Atlantic and with the Gulf of Mexico, afford greater benefits and facilities to the various cities and sections than any other practicable route.

3. *Resolved*, That Congress be respectfully urged, as a matter of justice to the South and Southwest, and as a means of remunerating and lifting up this greatly oppressed, down-trodden and impoverished section, and of promoting the prosperity and general welfare of the whole country, to grant such aid to the Southern Pacific Railroad, in money and in lands and privileges, as to guaranteeing the bonds of companies, as will insure its speedy completion.

In advocating the construction of a Southern Pacific Railway, I propose to offer some remarks in reference to the great inter-oceanic line, which, to the astonishment of the whole world, has just been completed. While we contemplate with wonder and admiration the gigaclous enterprise that undertook and the astonishing perseverance, energy and adaptation of means by which it was carried through in less than three years, has carried this prodigious enterprise to a successful conclusion, we have no manifestation of any such spirit of patriotism, national and class legislation, which has governed for so many years the action of the dominant majority, which brought rain upon our whole country and all our woes; if the North shall ever cease her grasping, monopolizing and oppressive policy, (it shall not continue long,) and the Southern States with more harshness and injustice than the Nowerex Hebrew, as described by the sterling poet Lowell, will not continue for a generation, she will extend to us the acpting, patronizing hand of friendship if she will forget and cease to profit by the misfortune of our impoverished section, as has been done at the North; in short, if the Congress will denounce our great undertaking, the Southern Pacific Railroad, by liberal subsidies and privileges, as in the other section, we shall be drawn together by stronger ties than those iron bars which will bind together the different parts of our beautiful country.

The question arises, where shall be the starting point and what the route on which to construct the great national work? In my opinion, with due deference to that of others, the best answer to this question is the second resolution which I offer for the consideration of the Convention. The city of Cairo, or the west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite to it, being the initial point, let us examine some of the advantages of the proposed route. In the first place it lies through a mild, genial climate, extending from the 37th to the 32d degree of latitude, in which snow and ice are rarely seen and in no part will the road be obstructed or trains be impeded by them. In the next place it passes, in its whole length, through one of the most beautiful and most productive regions of the whole continent, adapted to the production of all cereals and grasses, fruits and vine of the temperate zone, as well as cotton and a great variety of tropical productions. In a great part, the best natural grazing region of the whole continent, where herds increase and move rapidly multiply and, in cost less than in any other region, fatten and get superiority over any other proposed route in nearly all of these respects.

In the third place, it is the shortest possible route for a railway to the Pacific from all Northwestern, Northern, Eastern and Atlantic cities, as will be readily seen by reference to the maps. The whole coast of the Continent trending east of Southeast from the head of the Gulf of California to the Isthmus of Panama, the port of Mazatlan, having an excellent harbor, with ready access to the ocean without bar, and under the care of the Southern promontory of Lower California, in the next place, this route will, throughout its entire length, be of easier construction and have lighter grades than are to be found on any other line, which is an important consideration for a railway that is expected to do so large a business.

In the next place, all the cities and sections by rivers and railroads already built, or soon to be built, can have more ready connection with this starting point of this road than with any other portions of this line, than with any other.

As a sort of corollary from the foregoing premises and demonstrations, I offer the third resolution for the consideration and acceptance of the Convention, with the assurances that the route proposed in the second resolution for the great interoceanic, international railroad to the Pacific, from Cairo, via Little Rock, Fulton on Red river, through Texas to the Rio Grande, and thence through Mexican territory to Mazatlan on the Pacific, is the astonishment of the whole world, has just been completed. While we contemplate with wonder and admiration the gigaclous enterprise that undertook and the astonishing perseverance, energy and adaptation of means by which it was carried through in less than three years, has carried this prodigious enterprise to a successful conclusion, we have no manifestation of any such spirit of patriotism, national and class legislation, which has governed for so many years the action of the dominant majority, which brought rain upon our whole country and all our woes; if the North shall ever cease her grasping, monopolizing and oppressive policy, (it shall not continue long,) and the Southern States with more harshness and injustice than the Nowerex Hebrew, as described by the sterling poet Lowell, will not continue for a generation, she will extend to us the acpting, patronizing hand of friendship if she will forget and cease to profit by the misfortune of our impoverished section, as has been done at the North; in short, if the Congress will denounce our great undertaking, the Southern Pacific Railroad, by liberal subsidies and privileges, as in the other section, we shall be drawn together by stronger ties than those iron bars which will bind together the different parts of our beautiful country.

The question arises, where shall be the starting point and what the route on which to construct the great national work? In my opinion, with due deference to that of others, the best answer to this question is the second resolution which I offer for the consideration of the Convention. The city of Cairo, or the west bank of the Mississippi river, opposite to it, being the initial point, let us examine some of the advantages of the proposed route. In the first place it lies through a mild, genial climate, extending from the 37th to the 32d degree of latitude, in which snow and ice are rarely seen and in no part will the road be obstructed or trains be impeded by them. In the next place it passes, in its

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THE PANTIN HORROR.

Explanation of the Mystery of the Murder—Result of Reading Eugene Sue's Novels.

[From the London Times.]

There lived in Roubaix, in French Flanders, a family named Kinck, consisting of Jean Kinck, a widower, Madame Kinck, his wife, Mlle. Marie Kinck, his daughter, and Jean Kinck, his son, all of them speaking the French Flemish; the father children, and a son of Jean by a former wife, named Gustave. Jean Kinck was a manufacturer, industrious and thrifty, who had accumulated some considerable amount of invested lives—a little fortune for one in his rank of life. The family lived together in perfect harmony, and bore an unblemished character, the only alleged disagreement between man and wife having arisen from a wish of Jean Kinck to remove his habitation, or perhaps only part of his business, to his original home near what is called the "Ballon d'Alsace." A few months ago a young man, named Auguste Ramelot, a native of Cernay, or Burnstadt, in Alsace, became acquainted with Jean Kinck in the way of business, worked in his establishment, made himself intimate with the family, and seemed out as much of their way as could be his purpose. Trautmann was the son of an able but dissipated workman; he was nineteen years old, and had only left home about seven or eight months ago; he had lived and worked at Pantin, and had become familiar with some of the Germans of loose character who have established a kind of colony in that suburb/northeast.

Trautmann was good-looking, though apparently somewhat effeminate; small and slender, but gifted, if his father may be believed, with extraordinary strength and dexterity of wrist. He was very conceited about his person and could boast of a better character than he deserved. He was a skilful dyer by working class. He had read the Mysteries de Paris, and the Juif Errant, and had been pertinently struck with the character of the Abbe Rodin, in the latter novel, a Jesuit who, according to Eugene Sue, had for the object of the amassing of his enormous wealth the securing of the inheritance of the Remepart family by compassing the death of its numerous inclimbers. Trautmann, however, was not the man that he could emulate the achievements of his model, but he could kill some of the whole of the Kinck family, and coming in for their little fortune. His stay with the Kincks, at Roubaix, was but short, from the 4th to the 25th of July. Ten days after the latter date Jean Kinck, full of his scheme of settling in a business for Alsace, left home for Dunkirk, whither he never arrived. A month afterward Trautmann, by agreement, followed the same route, and arrived at Dunkirk on the 8th or 9th of August, and was astonished to hear from his father's relatives that Jean Kinck was not and never had been there. He nevertheless purported to be first, and second husband, Madame Kinck had sent him three registered letters containing money on the amount of two hundred and twenty livres, and these letters had been claimed by a young man, answering to Trautmann's age, and had been sent out as Jean Kinck, but who could not maintain any knowledge whatever of the people to whom Kinck's age, if not his personal appearance, was perfectly known. It was about the 15th of August that, to the Liberal Collège of Surgeons, Faculty of Medicine, Rue de l'Abbaye, in the south of Paris, a case of the most horrible and revolting character was brought for examination. It consisted of a large wicker basket, such as is used for the conveyance of linen, and which had been left at the station, directed to the place where it was found already dug their graves, and there killed and buried them. That he had accomplices to aid him in his work is sufficiently probable, but is not yet proved, except inasmuch as besides the clothes and goods which Trautmann had bought for the time in Rue de Flandre, at La Villette, two other similar instruments were found on the spot, and inasmuch as a man who had been seen with Trautmann in Paris, and who was conspicuous for his athletic appearance, and especially for his sinewy muscular hands, was seen, with two others, to follow him to the field, and a distance on the road walked to the slaughter field. If Trautmann had accomplices—and he could hardly, however extraordinary, have committed the deed—his accomplices must have been sought by him among those bad characters with whom he had become acquainted in that locality. Him, whatever help he may have had, he alone published—as there is every reason to believe—the whole of the murders. The barbarity of the deed, and the last scene alive in conversation in a "snicket," a narrow road between two walls, Millwall on the right, Poplar in the direction of Stanniggton. They appear to have retraced their steps toward Farsley, and to have stood before the window of the house of the wall, on the footpath leading to Mr. Butler's house, close to the Saldpath, and near to a stile in the road, which was protected by an iron railing. On the south side of the wall is a plantation of young trees, and some fifty yards further on, on the north side, are other iron railings, the path thence pursued leading between the iron stile and palisading to the westward.

The storm came from the westward, and it is supposed that the wretched fruit, attended by the mass of metal, swept onward to that guarding stile road, and on its way struck down the lovers, as they were bound by any sport, a few yards from the wall, the young man on his back, and his unfortunate partner on her face, her umbrella or parasol, lying under her body. The only part of the young man's dress visible on the bodies of the hapless pair, was to be seen in their faces, which were scarred and burnt in the fierce flash, and the left of Hardaker's right boot was ripped up, a small hole was burnt in his purse, and two or three other holes in his shirt, and the money—gold, silver and copper—was partially melted, two shilling pieces being fused together; but, rather singularly, the young woman's purse and its contents were uninjured, and the color for a time remaining in her cheeks.

☞ A correspondent of the Prairie Farmer says, gather your apples early if you wish to keep them late. Gathered early, they are hard, and it will be sometime, several months before they will have reached the period of ripening which the ripe apple attains on the tree; so that to pick early is to put off the ripening time. Be very late in gathering, gather your stores before ripe; if wanted for spring use alone, and not early summer, pick a week later; if for February and March, a week later still. Pick your fruit, and from the tree put into the barrel, to be no more touched till need. Handling fruit hastens decay.

☞ Napoleon is said to "dote on a loin of veal."

THE ACOUSTIC TELEGRAPH.

A New Discovery About Sounds.

A series of experiments with the newly invented acoustic telegraph were made on Long Island on the 20th inst., by Prof. Bell, of Brooklyn, in the presence of a number of scientific gentlemen. It was established as gratifying fact the accuracy of the system of speech thereby transmitted by the acoustic vibrations of a telegraphic wire over a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from each other. The first message sent was that of the Rev. Dr. Deems, "Do that hath ears to hear let him hear." The Rev. Dr. Hall asked: "How long before the new energy is to be born, and what about stock in it?" Mr. Samuel Orchard inquired, "Can a message be sent backwards for the place of his birth without having been consulted by the parents?" The Tribune reporter asked: "What is the time at the present?" and Dr. Isaacsohn inquired "the relative signals between zero, zylopsis and a series in. These questions were all transmitted safely and much more accurately rendered than ever could have been anticipated. The invention is a battery that works without electricity through a wire that does not call for the protection of insulations, nor tall, massive polls, and that delivers a message through wires, of any length, of No. 16 wire, No. 16 in diameter, submerged in water, buried in the ground, or suspended in the air. The battery consists of a solid iron cylinder one foot long or more, and four inches in diameter in facial and general, but tapering at the other end, which becomes conical and like a Minie ball, is an apparatus of an electro-magnetic and a metallic wire, the medium of communication, the whole supported by solid iron-frame work, and weighing not more than four hundred pounds. At the facial end of the cylinder is a hollow hemisphere of iron, whose interior surface is covered with silver plate, constituting an elliptical mirror having a solid rim one inch in diameter. The focus of this is ground so smooth that when it is placed in contact with the flat end of the cylinder, no air bubbles exist, and it is held in that position by a strong spring twelve inches long, and is brave, and supported by the frame-work, and carved below, so as to form the signal key, by which the battery is worked and kept in tune. The weight of the organic atoms of the air which surround and press upon the whole is kept in check under, with a force equal to fifteen pounds on the square inch, the moment one face is separated from the other. The distance of this separation is graduated by two metallic bars, which constitute the fulcrum of the spring, and by a business for Alsace, left home for Dunkirk-whither, neither he never arrived. A month afterward the same young man, by agreement, followed the same route, and arrived at Dunkirk on the 8th or 9th of August, and was astonished to hear from his father's relatives that Jean Kinck was not and never had been there. He nevertheless purported to be first, and second husband, Madame Kinck had sent him three registered letters containing money on the amount of two hundred and twenty livres, and these letters had been claimed by a young man, answering to Trautmann's age, and had been sent out as Jean Kinck, but who could not maintain any knowledge whatever of the people to whom Kinck's age, if not his personal appearance, was perfectly known. It was about the 15th of August that, to the Liberal Collège of Surgeons, Faculty of Medicine, Rue de l'Abbaye, in the south of Paris, a case of the most horrible and revolting character was brought for examination. 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ROMANTIC.

Lovers Killed by Lightning.

[From the London Times.]

A melancholy interest surrounds the details respecting the death of Thomas Hardaker and Emma Butler, the two lovers who were struck dead on Sunday night, in the footpath leading from Stanningley to Farsley. It appears that they had been walking with seven Sunday school teachers, at St. James's church, Stanningley, had kept company two or three years. The young man was employed as a weaver, and the young man's father owned the country with his brother, James Hardaker, in charge of a toy and lucky bazaar. Last week being the wakes week, the bazaar was pitched there, and Thomas Hardaker availed himself of his near proximity to his sweetheart, Emma Carrick, to pay her occasional visits. The bazaar was got ready on Saturday night for removal to Holbeck at 6 on Monday morning, and as the company were to be in attend in November, they were anxious to be together as much as possible before parting. In the afternoon Hardaker called at Butler's house, and in the evening were at Farsley. They appear to have been on their way to the young woman's home at Stanningley, when the calamity occurred. They had to pass across the fields, and were last seen alive in conversation in a "snicket," a narrow road between two walls, Millwall on the right, Poplar in the direction of Stanningley. They appear to have retraced their steps toward Farsley, and to have stood before the window of the house of the wall, on the footpath leading to Mr. Butler's house, close to the Saldpath, and near to a stile in the road, which was protected by an iron railing. On the south side of the wall is a plantation of young trees, and some fifty yards further on, on the north side, are other iron railings, the path thence pursued leading between the iron stile and palisading to the westward.

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THE

COURIER-JOURNAL

—OR—

An Organ of National Democratic Government, Free Trade, Progressive Commerce, Western and Southern Domestic Economy, Civilization, and Peace.

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL is a consolidated edition of three of the oldest and most widely-circulated newspapers in the Union, viz: The LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, the LOUISVILLE COURIER, and the LOUISVILLE DEMOCRAT. The consolidation dates from the 8th of November, 1868. No paper in the West or South is read by a larger audience, and no paper in America has a range of circulation which is so extensive. The COURIER-JOURNAL goes to every State and Territory of the Union, and to every city and almost every town in Europe. It has a greater circle of readers in Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Indiana than any paper published in those States. In Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, and Missouri it is popularly known. Its patronage is every day increasing. Its sphere of influence is everywhere broadening.

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WINTERSMITH'S

TONIC SIRUP,

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE,

A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR EVERY FORM OF FEVER AND AGUE.

The Cure is Permanent—The Chill, Once Broken, Will Not Return.

Contains No Quinine or Arsenic, nor Any Deleterious Substance Whatever.

This preparation is particularly recommended to every irregularity of the digestive organs, and never fails, when properly taken, to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague, neuralgia, and all malarious diseases. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgatives to be taken after it, but leaves the bowels free and regular and serenely upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Northern visitors are proud of it, as it has ever all other preparations. The growing excellence of this remedy, however, above the permanency and certainty of its cure, is the fact that no injury whatever can arise from its use, as is certain to be the case when quinine or arsenic are taken, which are the principal ingredients of most of the chill medicines now in use. Quinine, for instance, the nervous system, produces, according to our best authorities, "a feeling of lightness or distension of the head, ringing, buzzing or roaring in the ears, partial deafness," &c., and, when the dose is increased, "complete deafness, distension or loss of sight, delirium or immovable pupil, coma, and great prostration."

Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off.

An absolute specific against all the maladies, and wherein consists its superiority over other medicines, is that the cure is permanent. It rarely requires more than a day or two to effectually break the chill, and, could broken, they will not return.

Hundreds of letters are daily received testifying to the efficacy of our remedy. Here is one to-day. It is very popular wherever sold, taking the place of any Chill remedy it comes in competition with.

WINTERSMITH'S

1870.

To the Ladies.

Mrs. A. Nelson

Has now received her full line of Fall and Winter Millinery, embracing Velvets, Satins, Flowers, Feathers, Bridal Wreaths, and Veils, French Pattern Bonnets and Hats. I have also made a specialty of the handsomest Gold and Silver Flowers for Headdresses ever brought to this market.

MRS. A. NELSON,

oct3 d6-sn,tu,th,m 104½ Fourth st.

THOMSON'S PATENT "GLOVE-FITTING"

The Most Popular Corset ever Introduced into the American Market.

The approved style of the excellence and popularity of the "GLOVE-FITTING" is shown in the fact that counterfeiters are now engaged in the manufacture of spurious articles, which they attempt to palm off upon the public as the genuine article. Ladies will therefore call special attention to our trade-mark, which is stamped on the inside of the front steel of each genuine corset, and without which none are genuine.

THOMSON, LANGDON & CO.,
391 Broadway, N. Y.
Sole Importers and Patentees for the United States and Canada.

Exclusive Cloaks and Furs
AT MORRIS LEVI'S,
No. 114 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
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HARBISON & GATHRIGHT

Main St., Louisville, Ky.
Saddles, Harness, and Saddlery Hardware.
We call the special attention of the trade to GATHRIGHT'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE SIDE BAR TREE for SADDLES.
Warranted superior in every respect. For sale by all First-class Jobbers. jy15 d&w3m

H. McCLARAN & CO.
CLAY STREET
Planing Mill,
No. 14, 16 & 20
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Manufacturers of Sash, Doors, Blinds, Frames, Brackets, Mouldings, Scroll Sawing, Turning, and every description of Planing Mill work. We have the largest and most complete stock of Seasoned Lumber in the city, which is offered at the lowest market rates. Orders solicited. Prices low. Office, 178 Jefferson st. H. McCLARAN & CO.

DR. C. EBERMANN, SR.,
HOMŒOPATHIST,
Has taken up his residence in this city, and purposes to remain permanently. Those in need of his services will find him at his office, No. 178 Jefferson st., between Fifth and Sixth, where he may be consulted at all hours. Office and residence, 178 Jefferson street. oct 27

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ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
A LARGE stock of every description of Ivory Handspokes for buggies always on hand. Call and examine our stock, or send for price list. ☞ Wheels made to order. ☜
WM. J. FULTON,
200 Main st., bet. 7th and 8th.

WINTERSMITH'S

TONICSIRUP

—OR—

IMPROVED CHILL CURE

Never Fails to Cure the Most Obstinate Case of Fever and Ague.

It Accomplishes the Work by removing the Cause of the Disease.

Chill Once Broken Does Not Return.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY

—OR—

SANTONIN LOZENGES

The Most Reliable Vermifuge Ever Offered to the Public.

Compounded of Purely Vegetable Ingredients.

ENTIRELY HARMLESS—SAFE FOR CHILDREN OF ANY AGE.

Never Fails to Effectually Destroy Worms.

Since the discovery of santonin, the tasteless active principle of the European Worm-seed (Semen Cinæra), no substance has been long and favorable known as a vermifuge, but its unpleasant taste and odor, and the fact that it must have associated with its use in this country At the time, the tasteless, no amount of its being tasteless, and a reliable vermifuge, is just challenging all other remedies for worms.

Almost all of the peculiar and disastrous of the day depend for their efficacy upon the tastevile which they contain, but in these it is found in varying proportions and of uncertain purity; and very often no santonin whatever, the place of which is taken by the phytolaxa, and other injurious in their nature.

My purpose is to present to the medical profession this valuable remedy in a simple, reliable, and agreeable form, in determined quantities, and of uniform composition. To accomplish this, I have prepared these lozenges with great care, of Santonin of the purest purity, very carefully dosed and thoroughly mixed from which the Lozenges formed.

The materials have been so compounded that the Lozenges will stand unaltered by time or climate. The basis are also important to moisture from the atmosphere.

To give the Santonin time for full effect upon the worms, the addition of any purgative medicine to the Lozenges has been avoided. It may therefore be proper, two or three hours after the administration of the Lozenges, to give a dose of Castor Oil, or other purgative for the purpose only of discharging the worms.

These Lozenges, resemble very pure sugar and pure Gumdrops. The only way to obtain it is the uniformity of the ingredients, and in their careful and careful distribution so that each Lozenge contains its exact portion of santonin; the dose sufficiently indicating the quantity.

C. H. WINTERSMITH.

Thousands of Children die annually for the want of a Reliable Worm Destroyer.

WINTERSMITH'S

WORM CANDY,

—OR—

Santonin Lozenges,

Can be depended on as a CERTAIN REMEDY. Pleasant to the taste, children are fond of them.

For sale by all Druggists.

PETER, POWERS & COOPER,
[SUCCESSORS TO WILSON, PETER & CO.]
Wholesale Druggists,
272 Main st., bet. Seventh & Eighth,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
General Wholesale Ag'ts.
1st decd6 wtsoly

CITY ORDINANCES.

The Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-Line Railroad. Between the New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railroad.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Mayor of the city of Louisville, to subscribe for stock in the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air-line Railroad.

Be it ordained by the General Council of the city of Louisville, Section 1. That the Mayor of said city be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, for and in the name of said city, to subscribe said city for, on behalf of said city, one hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the said railway company, and to issue the bonds of said city, in the amount of $150,000, in payment of fifty dollars each, of the capital stock of the said Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Air Line Railway Company, and to deliver said bonds to the said railway company, or to their agent or agents, duly authorized to receive the same, and to take and receive certificates of stock therefor, and to receive the dividends and profits of said stock, and to vote upon the same at the meetings of the stockholders of said railway company, and to do and perform all such acts and things as may be necessary and proper for the purposes herein provided.

Sec. 2. Upon the issuing of said certificates of stock, and bonds, the subscription hereby authorized to be made shall be paid for by the said city of Louisville, of not less than one hundred dollars each upon the call of said railway company, and the said bonds shall be issued in sums of one hundred dollars each,

WASHINGTON.

The Case of the Privateer Hornet.

Assassinations and Outrages in Florida.

The Memphis Tobacco Frauds.

Argument in the Yerger Habeas Corpus Case.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE HORNET PRIVATEER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The commander of the gunboat Frolic reports to the Navy Department that, in obedience to orders, he had arrived at Wilmington, N. C., and anchored alongside of the Cuban privateer Hornet, and that, pursuant to further orders, he had informed the commander of the privateer not to leave port until he had judicial permission, to be followed by the President's approval of the same. There is no doubt entertained here but that the result will be her permanent detention. The Government has abundant evidence to prove that she made the United States a base and violated the neutrality law in so doing.

ASSASSINATION IN FLORIDA.

Advices were received here to-day of assassination and outrages in and around the town of Marianna, Florida, where it seems that the execution of the laws of the State is at present almost impossible. From the 28th ult. to the 4th inst. some half a dozen cold-blooded murders have been committed, and assassinations are the order of the day.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT

The Navy Department decides to make no contracts next year for the purchase of tobacco for the navy. It has just made an inspection of all the tobacco on hand, and finds itself possessed of sixty thousand pounds. This will be enough for the year 1870.

NO SALE.

The Haytien Minister, who purchased of the Government the United States steamer Algonquin for thirty thousand dollars, has, after a trial, returned her to the Government as not being what was represented. The purchase money will be refunded.

BONDS AND BONDS.

A Washington special in the Richmond Evening News of Wednesday last announced that Secretary Boutwell had purchased this month millions of dollars worth of bonds, instead *bonds*, in consequence of which Mr. Boutwell this morning received a letter from E. King, Secretary, inquiring what was being paid for bones in bulk, as he had a large lot on hand.

THE MEMPHIS TOBACCO SEIZURE.

Information has been received at the Internal Revenue Bureau of the seizure of the tobacco store and warehouse of Edmonds, Pettingrew & Co., of Memphis, Tenn., for flagrant violation of the revenue laws. Over 12,000 pounds of tobacco was found on the premises not stamped according to law.

SOUTHERN TREASURY DECISION.

The impression seems to have gained ground that the decision of Commissioner Delano abolishing the use of stand casks makes it necessary to throw them aside and prohibit their use for any other purpose. This is not so, as the decision merely prohibits the use of the casks for retailing liquors in bulk.

PHOTOGRAPHING CURRENCY.

The case of the firm in New York who deceive the people by proposing to furnish them with genuine imitation legal tender notes and send to the purchaser a lot of photographs of the U. S. currency, has been referred to Solicitor Canfield, and if there is any authority to suppress the swindlers Secretary Boutwell will promptly enforce it.

[To the Associated Press.]

Argument in the Yerger Case.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day the argument on the habeas corpus was commenced by Attorney Gen. Hoar. He argued at length that to bring a case within the appellate jurisdiction of the Court in the sense requisite to enable it to award a writ of habeas corpus under the judiciary act, it is imminent that should appear to have been by a tribunal whose decisions are subject to revision to this Court.

In the case of the petitioner, the addressing of a writ of habeas corpus to the military commander in Mississippi would be an exercise of original and not appellate jurisdiction. The military commander holds the petitioner not under any order or decree of the Circuit Court, but by military authority, and could discharge the prisoner at his pleasure notwithstanding the action of the Circuit Court.

Mr. J. M. Carlisle replied. He said that as a citizen he confessed there was no means of determining what Congress might have intended to do, but it was certainly difficult to tell when Congress had come into court and seized upon the subject before the Court held it, what might not have been the intention; but as a lawyer it was easy to say what Congress had done by applying to the ordinary rules of interpretation, and by such means he found that Congress by act of 1868 repealed only the 14th section of 1867, which had given special jurisdiction before the existence of the 14th section of the Judiciary act was unaffected by the repealing act of 1868, and was under the provisions of that section that this proceeding was instituted, and not under the act of 1867 as contended by the Attorney General. He had heard no argument which had in the least shown that this court was without jurisdiction under the judiciary act, and he would be inexhaustible in longer detaining the court in insisting upon a jurisdiction which it had reiterated and reaffirmed time again.

Mr. Carlisle spoke briefly without notes, making the argument of Attorney General at first, caused by this proceeding seems to have greatly subsided, but few speculators having set out like the venerable Mr. Bout to-day the remarks of Hon. Thos. Ewing, of Ohio, was present until the argument closed and appeared much interested.

Upon the conclusion of the argument the court adjourned till Monday.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On motion of Attorney General Walbridge, A. Field, of Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar. Mr. Field holds the position of Assistant Attorney General.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Customs Collector 1st to 9th, inclusive, were $4,676,700.

GRANT AND PARTY AT ANTIETAM.

The President and party left Frederick this morning for the Antietam battle-field. They traveled over the mountains in carriages. On the way Secretary Cox and Col. Varian pointed out the several scenes of conflict in which they were both engaged, the south mountain being of peculiar interest to the President and Gen. Sherman, who made many inquiries concerning the hostilities at that point.

General Sherman, with other gentlemen, hastily passed over the ground on foot while the horses were resting, in order to get a better understanding of the events and movements of that day. Secretary Cox was a General in the army of the Potomac, and assumed command of the 9th corps after General Reno was killed at South Mountain.

At Middletown large crowds surrounded the carriage of the President, greeting him with cheers, and not forgetting Sherman. Miniature flags and handkerchiefs were waved, and the village bells were rung.

A reception equally enthusiastic was given at Boonesboro, and also at Keedsville. The party arrived at Antietam Cemetery at 2:30 o'clock. A large crowd of residents of the vicinity were in waiting. Judge Wilmell, of Hagerstown, received the President in a brief address, in which he spoke of the eminent services the President had rendered to the country, and of the graves of the dead who fell in defence of the Union, and concluded his speech by saying he had been instructed by the citizens of Hagerstown to invite the President and party to visit the county seat.

The President returned his thanks, and said he was highly satisfied with the position Washington Maryland, but, as they had to take the cars at 3:30, they would not have time to visit Hagerstown, and regretted. Secretary Cox and Postmaster General Cresswell were then severally introduced to the crowd.

Cheers were given for the President and Gen. Sherman. A number of ladies and children crowded into the presence of these gentlemen and engaged in hand-shaking which evidently afforded them much pleasure

NASHVILLE.

The Legislature—The Canvass for Senator—The Probable Candidates—A. J.'s Chances—Absconding Members of the Old City Government—Fairs—The Coming Races.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, Oct. 15.—The Legislature did not transact any business of importance to-day. A considerable number of the members will go to Franklin to-morrow to the fair, where Johnson is to speak.

Andy's friends are still confident of his election, although the belief is largely entertained that he has been losing strength during the last few days. Electioneering is as brisk as ever, the most extraordinary appeals being made on both sides through the press, the hotels and on the streets. It is not probable that Johnson will refer directly to the Senatorial question in his speech to-morrow. The election comes off on Tuesday, the following names are likely to be placed in nomination: Johnson, Etheridge, Jordon, Stokes, Milton Brown, Ex-Gov. Neill S. Brown, Judge Henry Cooper, Edmund Cooper, A. O. P. Nicholson, Erwin Ewing, Bailey Peyton, Robertson Sopp, and T. A. R. Nelson. If all these names are placed in nomination, as seems probable, the combined opposition will be able to leave Johnson in a minority on the first ballot, as every candidate has not the same backers. The question is, when concentrating on some one man is resorted to, will not a considerable number who first voted from local considerations, transfer their ballots to Johnson? Some certainly will, but whether enough to elect is just now the puzzling query. It is not probable that Etheridge can absorb enough votes to elect himself.

The new City Council last night passed a resolution asking the Government to take the necessary steps for the arrest of a number of absconding members of the old city government, who are said to have practiced huge swindling before leaving office.

The county fairs throughout Tennessee have never been as successful as this year. The State fair commences here on Monday, and it is expected that very large crowds will be attracted to Nashville during the week.

The races also take place next week, and a brilliant meeting is anticipated. There are over seventy horses now at the track.

DANVILLE.

The Veterans of the Mexican War.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

DANVILLE, KY., Oct. 15.—A convention of the old Mexican soldiers having been called to meet in this place to-morrow, several old warriors, among whom are Captains Roberts and Dugger, have already arrived and others are expected. A general reunion and an enthusiastic meeting is anticipated.

Suicide from Parental Restraint.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal]

OWENSBORO, KY., Oct. 15.—A young man named Stanley Clark, living at Caanneliton, Ind., committed suicide at 7 o'clock last night by shooting himself. Four caps failed to explode, the fifth doing the work. Cause, the refusal of his parents to his attending the Owensboro fair.

FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FENIAN AMNESTY QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—Daniel O'Donohue, member of Parliament for Kerry-Tralee, writes to the Dublin amnesty committee on the course of the Government toward political prisoners. He states that the Government, collectively and individually, commiserate the Fenian prisoners and are anxious to liberate them if it can be done consistently with duty to the State, but is convinced that the Government cannot, without degrading its functions and betraying its trust, yield anything bearing the faintest resemblance to unconstitutional pressure.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN GLASGOW.

GLASGOW, Oct. 15, Noon.—A great fire is raging. The Vulcan Oil Works and Eagle Iron Works are burning. The loss will be very heavy.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The Times' money article to-day expresses confidence in the ability of Spain to soon repress the Republican insurrection is increasing.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.

The Times to-day commenting on the situation in France, says that the jealous and inconsistent policy which would allow and forbid public meetings at the same time exceeds our comprehension. To permit citizens to assemble and leave it to the police to stop discussion is adding insult to injury.

The profession of confidence made by the Government is denied by its acts. If anything is likely to be fatal to France and to the dynasty of its rulers it is perpetual distrust of the capability of the nation for self, control, and by surrounding it with laws traced the introduction of institutions to invest the people with responsibility for their own deeds which would interest lovers of freedom in the course of order and give public opinion that sound and wholesome ascendency which would drive ribaldry and license from the field.

France has at the present moment no government. The Emperor's message to the Corps Legislatif placed her between the old imperialism which the Emperor declared out of date and the new liberty which the constitutional rule which he has accepted, but is unable or unwilling to define.

SPAIN.

FRENCH OBSERVATIONS ON THE FRONTIER.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—Rumors are abroad that Emperor Napoleon intends to establish a corps of observation on the frontier, causes much excitement.

CUBA.

During the debate in the Cortes yesterday, thanking the defenders of the Spanish authority in Cuba, Gen. Prim declared that the home government only awaited a favorable result of the conflict there to accord all the reforms and liberties required by the Cubans.

THE VALENCIA TROUBLES.

Negotiations with the rebels at Valencia are progressing. A br of delay has been granted and a certain time fixed within which they may submit and receive full pardon, but should they hold out after the time has expired their lives will be forfeited.

CONSPIRATOR ARRESTED.

Pruenda has been arrested on the charge of engaging in conspiracy to provoke an insurrection in Saragossa.

THE REPUBLICAN DEPUTIES.

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The special committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Republican deputies, in their report commend the arrest of Gen. Perrlod by the government for his seditious action at Tarragon.

Three Republican papers published in Madrid have been suspended, and two others are under prosecution.

MORE ARRESTS.

Several citizens, prominent in the Republican party, have been arrested here.

THE VALENCIA INSURGENTS.

A proposition from the bishops paying that the insurgents of Valencia may be allowed to capitulate has been refused.

MORE FIGHTING

In Catalonia and Grenada is reported. The troops of the Government have been victorious.

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND INSURGENTS.

It is calculated that there are 25,000 in the field.

BRAIN WORK.

Does it Shorten Life?

The Providence Journal discusses this subject in a very able and sensible manner. It gives the following interesting facts to prove that men in our country are not killing themselves with too much brain work. It says:

In the first place, there is good reason for doubting, or at any rate there is no good proof that mental disease, or disease of the brain, are more prevalent in this than in other countries. Insanity is doubtless on the increase, and it may possibly be true; but the only proof of it is general inference from a very few facts, the very weakest of all proof.

But there is important evidence upon the subject, which, if it be found to be the opinion of those who die, in various occupations and professions, is conclusive. In the State of Massachusetts the records have been kept for twenty-five years, so that the number of facts has become sufficient to make the results important and valuable as evidence.

We find, for a period of the last twenty-five years the deaths of 4,666 professional men had been reported, with an average age of 63.3 years. Of 1,956 merchants, bankers, agents, &c., with an average age of 48.5 years. These averages are three years higher than those of any other class except farmers and mechanics working in open air. The average age of active mechanics in shops is 47.7 years; of inactive mechanics in shops 51 years; of laborers, 47 years; of persons employed on the ocean, 43.5 years; of females, 36.7 years; of farmers, 64 years, and of actively retired farmers working in the open air, 71.2 years.

These facts seem to indicate that brain labor shortens life, and when we look at the individual professions, the proof is still more marked. Thus the average age of those who died in some of the most important professions and occupations was as follows: Bankers, 54.7 years; bank officers, 54.8 years; merchants, 51 years; booksellers, 50.5 years; clergymen, 57.4 years; judges and justices, 64 years; lawyers, 56.1 years; physicians, 56 years; professors, 56 years, and public officers, 54 years.

The average age of the whole number of persons who died in the twenty-five years, whose occupations were specified, was 56.5 years. Of these, the least sedentary, as merchants, clergymen, lawyers, physicians and professors live longer than the average of all those in occupations and very much longer than laborers and inactive mechanics working in shops. Neither clergymen and physicians, nor bankers and merchants, nor the severe mental labor of clergymen, judges and lawyers, seem to shorten their lives. In fact it will be noticed that the three professions last named, whose occupations is wholly brain labor, and of the most severe description, are the very highest on the list of average ages. It is probable that some merchants injure themselves from too much devotion to, and more especially from too much anxiety about their business; and it is probable that sometimes a student or a professional man may injure himself by severe mental labor in this country, though we cannot recall a well authenticated case of the kind. The truth is we have but few brain students in this country, and our students and professional men are killed, not by too much labor of the brain, but by too little labor of the body; not by too much food for the mind, but by too much food for the stomach. Many men are injured by excessive indulgence of bodily pleasures and appetites than by severe mental labor. Tobacco and alcohol produce far more softening of the brain and disease of the heart among students in this country than close application to their studies. A healthy mind in a healthy body is capable of an almost unlimited amount of labor without injury; but if the body is broken down by excess or by neglect the mind suffers with it, and both fall together.

☞ KEEPING SWEET POTATOES.—A writer in the Country Gentleman says "I have seen several plans tried for keeping sweet potatoes such as putting them in dry sand or dust, etc., but I have found that the roots would, finally putrefy, in the best thing yet. Collect the rotten wood in the summer or early fall; get it perfectly dry; then sift it through a coarse sieve, and pack your sweet potatoes in it in boxes or barrels and keep them in a warm room or in the cellar close up to the floor of the house, and you need have no fear but that your potatoes will be as good in the spring as when you packed them away."

☞ Montpensier won't let the Spanish question be settled by marrying his daughter to the Duke of Genoa.

Transplanting in Autumn.

The question is often asked: What is the best time in autumn to set out trees? Can we do it while the leaves are yet green, or will fall near winter, after they have fallen? The answer may be, do it whenever the work can be well done, and while the soil is in proper condition as to dryness for working properly. If done early, the leaves must be all first carefully stripped off, to prevent the rapid evaporation of moisture. We have known trees to have been entirely spoiled in a few hours by willing, from carelessness in not removing the leaves when taken up. In the Northern States, nurserymen usually commence digging by the first of October. Some trees have evidently formed growing by this time, including generally cherries, plums, and standard pears. If the leaves are removed, they may now be taken up and transplanted, as well as at any time in autumn or the following spring. Others have not fully completed the ripening of the young wood, which is effected through the assistance of the leaves. The only harm done in taking them up at this time, is in giving unmatured shoots on some parts of the trees, instead of those well ripened and hardened; and the result will be that some of the tips may be nipped by the frosts of winter, or they will not start in spring with such certainty and vigor. Hardy kinds, such as the apple, will not be much injured in this way; and the peach, although rather tender, should be shortened back in spring in any case.

It will be safe, therefore, with a few exceptions, to take up trees any time after the first of October—being taken to do the work well, as already indicated.

The soil should be in such condition as to be easily made fine and mellow, so that it may be filled in perfectly among the roots without having interstices. Staking against wind, or effecting the same purpose by a mound of earth about the stem, should not be omitted.

We have never succeeded better than by taking up trees about mid-autumn, heeling them in by burying the roots and half the stems for wintering, and setting out early in spring. This was done with apples, pears, cut out in autumn, provided they are hardy sorts, and the site is not a windy one. In heeling in for winter, it is absolutely essential to fill in all the interstices among the roots very compactly with fine earth. Many trees are needlessly lost by carelessness in this particular. The roots are injured by dryness or mouldiness, and the micro find easy access among the cavities. To exclude mice effectually, the heeling ground should be clean and a mound of earth raised on all sides about the trees.—[John J. Thomas.

Queen Victoria's Model Farm.

Situated about a mile from Windsor, it is probably the most perfect as it is the most expensive thing of the kind in the world. Its dairy department is thus described: "We entered a beautiful cottage, and were shown by the matron into a large room, supported by marble posts resting on basins, through which runs a perpetual stream of spring water. By this means the air is at all times kept cool, and the temperature of the dairy is chill, while the white and gilt china milk and butter dishes seem to float in the crystal element in water. We drank the delicious milk, just brought in bright metal buckets, lined with silver. On New Year's mornings and great occasions the brass plates on the cart-horses in the room where the butter was made, milk skimmers and strained, were carted our eyes on the new milk pails and dairy requisites (a choice, indeed, to look, and sent to the royal family even as far as Scotland; so they always have good milk and butter. In the centre of the special also placed with porcelain, made into two compartments. The outside chamber surrounds the inner one, and hot water or cold water poured in to regulate the coming of the butter without disturbing the cream. In did the cream churn on, and the stalloonery stand on which the churns are turned while the work easy and rapid. But while over 60 cows are daily milked, and as many more are being dried, the dairy is by no means the most satisfied, and Londoners more than dissatisfied to see the rolls of golden butter and cans of cream sent from the Queen's farm for saving money for the Queen! I know the butter is sold, we bow breakfasted on it this morning, and we pronounce it not a little, but a regular market bargain at the dairy."—[Rural American.

Influence of Stock upon Scion.

Seeing in your valuable paper a discussion going on in reference to the influence of scion upon stock, and stock upon scion, I venture to give you a few facts in relation to the Pear I have growing in my grounds. The tree I refer to has been grafted two years last March. The Bruel stock, the tree assumed the form of a weeping ash; and the two main shoots attained the length of two feet and a half, like trees of that kind at the age of two feet. Last season, the shoots did not lengthen more than six or nine inches, the two years' wood becoming covered with fruit buds. The shoots were also covered with a dense fringe of leaves, many of various kinds, and endured many vicissitudes incident to the lot of a laboring man. It was not until the Chinese Embassy, the Austrian Government might learn his hereditary Orders had not been abolished under the Extradition Treaty, and so he suffered and toiled in silence, until finally he found himself in Kentucky, and in the employ of a new hotel.

The message he received yesterday contained a full pardon under the sign manual of the Emperor. The Colonel had only been several days at work when he found out that he had been in fault, and that the duel had been a put up job. Disgusted, he gave up his uncle, Von V., inherits a rich estate and the title of Baron. Thus has the humble bird-cage maker and resident of new hotel, by his proper place, as at the same time he finds in his native country he will receive a commission as Colonel of his old regiment.

Previous to his departure on the 3:20 train for Chicago, Colonel Schell will go to New York, where he will embark for Europe—he thinks proper to state to many who call to see befriended him here. Captain Emrich informs us that a marriage in high life will take place in Vienna shortly after the Baron's arrival there.

FATHER HYACINTHE.

Letter From the Bishop of Orleans to Père Hyacinthe.

MY DEAR BROTHER.—As soon as I learned from Paris what you were about to do, I endeavored, as you know, to spare you, at all cost, what would be on your part so great a fault and misfortune, and at the same time cause of profound sorrow to the Church.

I sent at the moment, and at night, your former co-disciple and friend to stop you, if it was possible. But it was too late; the scandal was consummated, and now you can measure from the grief of your friends in the Church, and the joy of all her enemies, the harm you have done. Only a year ago, my dear brother, in the name of God, and conjure you to arrest yourself on the fatality you are on, and which leads to abyss—that the very moment when your soul has never been.

You have suffered, I know, but let me say to you that Fathers Lacordaire and De Ravignan, whose memory is so dear to you, have raised themselves the more in patience and in strength by their love of the Church and of Jesus Christ. What have you done, then, that you do to the Church, your mother, by the accessatory anticipations, and the injury you do to Jesus Christ in placing yourself in opposition to him, in contempt of His Church! But I desire to hope, and hope that it will be nothing but a transient deviation. Only abandon yourself to the guidance of Infallible world this sorrow, give her a great consolation and example. Go, throw yourself at the feet of the Holy Father. He will open to him arms to press you to his fraternal heart, and restore your peace of conscience and the light of your life. Receive from one who was your Bishop, and who will never cease to love your soul, this testimony and these counsels from a true and religious affection.

FELIX, Bishop of Orleans.

"AWFULLY SWELL."

The New Fashion in Young Dandies' Clothes.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Telegraph writes:

Have you seen the new young men are out. One of these is the low-necked shirt, so low indeed, that the shoulder blades of all but visible, and the Adam's apple is fully revealed, nestling in virgin purity amid a nook of color or pattern, like every other article of dress.

HAIR-DYE, n. A compound generally poisonous, the use of which enables the vendors to change into gold the lead of which it mostly consists.

HAND, n. A part of the arm which a lady bestows and a gentleman seeks, in money-matches, when anything like heart is entirely out of the question which the gentleman is said to pop.

HAPTIRRES, n. The alm and end of life; too often, unfortunately, the end.

HARMONY, n. An indispensable element in all the parts of a musical composition, but frequently found wanting in the tenor of married life.

HARP, n. A musical instrument, not so much adapted to please the ear or to afford a fair performer the opportunity for displaying a fine arm, which Campbell says, the finest feature in woman's form. Many instances of short sleeves went out the harp was neglected. The harp may be defined as doing for a modern lady what croquet does for a well-turned ankle.

HASH, n. An amateur performance, literary, theatrical or musical.

HAT, n. A portion of male attire. Originally it was a covering and becoming; at present it is only a covering and becoming every day. It is supposed to shade the wearer from the sun and protect him from the rain; but, as it does neither, the supposition is perfectly gratuitous, though the hat itself is generally quite the contrary, being black in color, however low in the crown.

HEAD, n. A portion of the human body, intended by nature to produce hair and maintain the hat, but frequently an empty inside as it is bare out.

HEALTH, n. One of two elements—the other being wealth—which, when combined, form a pleasant effervescing mixture, called human happiness.

HEART, n. A physical necessity in a man's left breast, created by Nature, but frequently considered a superfluity in the system passed by Cupid.

HEIRESS, n. An agreeable kind of young lady, considerately instituted by Nature for the benefit of gentlemen (and subsequently Irish) endowed with liberal tastes, but possessing only restricted means of gratifying them.

HIEROGLYPHICS, n. An ingenious art; the only art about it, however, being the art displayed by its professors in gaining money by the prosecution of a large colored picture book system, invented for belted earls and brave knights who were unable to read, just as signboards once hung over our shops to guide hackney-coachmen and chairmen equally illiterate, if less noble.

HIMMEL, n. A name bestowed with charming impartiality on the most opposite tenets, according to the sect to which a man belongs.

HIPPO, n. A person supposed to be superior to his fellow-men, but unable, we are told, to impose on his *valet-de-chambre*. If this be true, he is very foolish to keep one.

HERO-WORSHIPPER, n. An insignificant individual, who hopes to attract attention by the noise he makes about some one else.

HIEROGLYPHICS, n. pl. Mysterious characters employed by the ancient Egyptian priests for concealing the meaning of what they wrote from any persons but themselves. It is a subject of general regret that some ingenious person should not adopt Hieroglyphics to conceal, not their meaning, but the want of it.

HISTORY, n. In far too many instances, a base alloy of party prejudice and sectarian perversions, electrotyped with a tain coating of fact, so as to make it resemble truth.

HOARSE, *adj.* Idle; disinclined to fulfill one's professional duties; (applied to some public singers).

HOLLAND, n. p. A large tract of water, principally canals, intersected here and there by a little land, bounded on the west and north by the North Sea.

HOMEBREAD, *adj.* Anti-domestic; home annihilating.

HONESTY, n. A flower; also a virtue once characterizing the mercantile community of Great Britain. The flower is still found.

HONEYMOON, n. A month in which many persons appear to exhaust all the sweets of matrimony, and by a most unwise act of imprudence, by which the rest of their married life.

HONOR (CODE OF), n. A set of rules sanctioned by society for the benefit of its most disreputable members; and according to which a man may with impunity injure another most deeply and irreparably, provided he be prepared to stand him afterwards—not to put his victim out of his misery, but to prove that he himself is a man of honor. In fact, it would be otherwise incredible. This portion of the code has fallen into great disrepute in England. Another portion of it is, however, still very flourishing. This is the portion relating to "Debts of Honor," which faithfully framed so as to exempt men of honor to defraud honest tradesmen under the pretense of satisfying their obligations to persons of a different stamp, generally gamblers and blackleggs.

HUSBAND, n. Too frequently a tyrannical monomaniac, who is unjustly allowed by the law to be the head of the family, and fancies that his wife has no right to spend her own time and his money as she chooses.

THE NOBLE HOD-CARRIER.

An Austrian Baron Found Carrying Bricks on the New Hotel.

[From the Galesburg (Ill.) Free Press, Oct. 8.]

On Thursday afternoon last, Colonel Carr, the popular and efficient clerk in charge of the basement at his office, postmarked "Vienna," and directed to Herr Carl Von ——, Galesburg, Knox county, State of Illinois, United States of North America." Knowing that the Baron Carl Von —— was a Bohemian, from its crested seals and general official appearance, Colonel Carr, with the kind heart of the office, in search of Herr Von Veidler. Mr. Post made diligent inquiry of several persons who knew every citizen or individual wanted, until he met Mr. John Beck, whose signboard bore over, even in the midst of the poverty brought upon him by a feged villainy of De Reviere, she sports magnificent diamonds. De Reviere wishes to prove the truth of his statement that, in 1865, She was very poor and asked him for assistance, which he gave her, and which she left, vowed up by repeated attempts to black-mail and annoy him. She, however, positively swears that in that year she was very wealthy and had such little articles of dress and equipage as have already spoken of. She has two children of tender years, and four years, whose childhood is weighed down by the tremendous title of Mlle. Comte Vlei D'Escueilles, a girl of three years whose name is Rosa De Lima. The whole story is remarkable in the extreme, and affords a sublime so by the personal beauty of the plaintiff. She is also as plucky as she is beautiful, and speaks with ineffable scorn of M. le Baron.

THE GOLD CLIQUE.

It is now pretty well settled that the gold clique have lost enormously during the late panic. Calculations have been made showing that Fisk & Co. will lose about $14,000,000, should the court decide against them with regard to the purchase of various brokers who have since failed.

ON WALL STREET.

The great sensation on Wall street to-day was the revelations in regard to some Boston capitalists who had supplied the market with greenbacks for speculation. The bonds, calculated on a rise in bonds. The story that the Rothschilds had offered a loan for a new bond at 4 per cent, originated with them. They were believed to have private information that Boutwell would take all the bonds offered on Wednesday at par and interest. Rumors were right, but Boutwell did not, and while they put their bonds at a high figure, a national bank manager slipped in his bonds below the Boston offers and thus took the wind out of the Bostonian.

LAKE SHORE.

The election of Mr. Augustus Schell as a director, and the election of Mr. J. H. Barker as treasurer of the Lake Shore railroad, created the impression on the Stock Exchange that the road will really come under the control of Commodore Vanderbilt. This started a movement for a rise in railroads, and at one time this afternoon quite a buoyant feeling prevailed. Afterwards some of Commodore Vanderbilt's friends came to him and said anything to do financially with the management of the Lake Shore Company, and it was further stated that, in the matter of freight and passengers, he would not show any preference to the Lake Shore Company, over the Michigan Central Company, with which he has always worked in concert, and at this late day has no idea of breaking off his friendly relations. These statements increased the tide of speculation on the Stock Exchange, and there was a sharp decline from the best prices of the day.

THE GOLD ROOM.

The election in the Gold Room took place to-day for thirteen directors of the new clearance house.

MONETARY.

There was a firmer feeling in the money market, and toward the close of bank hours the rate for call loans advanced to 6 @7 per cent. The drain of currency to the South has commenced, and it is expected that the West will soon be drawn upon this point more liberally before long. The treasury sales of gold this week have amounted to $3,000,000, while the bond purchases were only $10,000,000. This depletes the city banks of a least $15,000,000 in currency, and probably has something to do with the increased demand for money to-day. Discounts remain very dull, and on the street prime business rates pass slowly at 10 to 12 per cent. Good names have been done at 15 per cent.

THE COMING DICTIONARY.

[From the Girl of the Period Miscellany.]

HAIR, n. n. Flexible substance growing out of the skin, but, at the present day, not, as a rule, out of the skin of the wearer; a covering for the head, to be had of any color or pattern, like every other article of dress.

HAIR-DYE, n. A compound generally poisonous, the use of which enables the vendors to change into gold the lead of which it mostly consists.

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HEAD, n. A portion of the human body, intended by nature to produce hair and maintain the hat, but frequently an empty inside as it is bare out.

HEALTH, n. One of two elements—the other being wealth—which, when combined, form a pleasant effervescing mixture, called human happiness.

HEART, n. A physical necessity in a man's left breast, created by Nature, but frequently considered a superfluity in the system passed by Cupid.

HEIRESS, n. An agreeable kind of young lady, considerately instituted by Nature for the benefit of gentlemen (and subsequently Irish) endowed with liberal tastes, but possessing only restricted means of gratifying them.

HIEROGLYPHICS, n. A so-called art; the only art about it, however, being the art displayed by its professors in gaining money by the prosecution of a large colored picture book system, invented for belted earls and brave knights who were unable to read, just as signboards once hung over our shops to guide hackney-coachmen and chairmen equally illiterate, if less noble.

HIMMEL, n. A name bestowed with charming impartiality on the most opposite tenets, according to the sect to which a man belongs.

HIPPO, n. A person supposed to be superior to his fellow-men, but unable, we are told, to impose on his *valet-de-chambre*. If this be true, he is very foolish to keep one.

HERO-WORSHIPPER, n. An insignificant individual, who hopes to attract attention by the noise he makes about some one else.

HIEROGLYPHICS, n. pl. Mysterious characters employed by the ancient Egyptian priests for concealing the meaning of what they wrote from any persons but themselves. It is a subject of general regret that some ingenious person should not adopt Hieroglyphics to conceal, not their meaning, but the want of it.

HISTORY, n. In far too many instances, a base alloy of party prejudice and sectarian perversions, electrotyped with a tain coating of fact, so as to make it resemble truth.

HOARSE, *adj.* Idle; disinclined to fulfill one's professional duties; (applied to some public singers).

HOLLAND, n. p. A large tract of water, principally canals, intersected here and there by a little land, bounded on the west and north by the North Sea.

HOMEBREAD, *adj.* Anti-domestic; home annihilating.

HONESTY, n. A flower; also a virtue once characterizing the mercantile community of Great Britain. The flower is still found.

HONEYMOON, n. A month in which many persons appear to exhaust all the sweets of matrimony, and by a most unwise act of imprudence, by which the rest of their married life.

HONOR (CODE OF), n. A set of rules sanctioned by society for the benefit of its most disreputable members; and according to which a man may with impunity injure another most deeply and irreparably, provided he be prepared to stand him afterwards—not to put his victim out of his misery, but to prove that he himself is a man of honor. In fact, it would be otherwise incredible. This portion of the code has fallen into great disrepute in England. Another portion of it is, however, still very flourishing. This is the portion relating to "Debts of Honor," which faithfully framed so as to exempt men of honor to defraud honest tradesmen under the pretense of satisfying their obligations to persons of a different stamp, generally gamblers and blackleggs.

HUSBAND, n. Too frequently a tyrannical monomaniac, who is unjustly allowed by the law to be the head of the family, and fancies that his wife has no right to spend her own time and his money as she chooses.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

MRS. GAYER and her troops are going to Mobile, soon. The papers there are offering her a warm welcome.

THE police received information yesterday of the stealing of a horse from Gabriel Nicholsburn twenty miles below Elizabethtown.

YESTERDAY was the coldest day of the season. At least one of the conventionists from the South was apprehensive it was going to snow.

IT is hardly necessary to say that the Masonic Grand Lodge meets in this city next Monday. A large number of delegates will be in attendance.

THE Republican State Central Committee is called to meet in this city on Thursday, Oct. 21, instead of Monday the 18th, as was erroneously published.

CAPT. J. S. KERR, of Memphis, invites the members of the old "Buckner Guards" to dine with him at the Galt House to-morrow. The reunion will no doubt be most pleasant.

THE members of the press who are here attending the convention are greatly pleased with the hospitality extended to them at the elegant rooms of the Kentucky Club on Third street.

THAT shower of rain yesterday was so cold that if there had been a little more patriotism in the atmosphere the music it made in pattering upon the streets would have been hail, Columbia.

REMEMBER that the vote is to be taken to-day on the subscription to the Air-line railroad. The question is a very important one to Louisville. Everybody should vote for the subscription.

MR. GRANT, of the Clarksville (Tenn.) Chronicle, puts in an appearance at the convention yesterday. He is not related to Ulysses S. of that ilk, and does not run his political machine on the same track.

THREE men named A. J. Melone, Martin Johnson, and John Stafford, were brought to the city yesterday by the Deputy United States Marshal on the charge of illicit distilling. They were arrested D Morgan and Johnson counties.

WE are advised by telegraph that Hughes, Heath & Co., of Louisville, wholesale liquor dealers, took the first premium at the Arkansas State Fair, held at Little Rock yesterday, for the best copper-distilled whisky, notwithstanding the great competition.

LOUIS WESTERLY and Jeff Jones got into a row yesterday, during which Jones was severely clubbed. Westerly was arrested and put in jail. He is likely to feel sorry that he threw it so far out of the difficulty, as Jones stands a good chance to die.

JEREMIAH WILSON was tried before the United States Grand Jurors yesterday, but failed distilling and got off as well as could be expected, having merely been sentenced to imprisonment for one hour and to pay a fine of thirty dollars. Mr. Wilson is from Jefferson county.

THERE was a country editor in town yesterday who has made enough money within the last two years to buy him a town lot and build on it a beautiful cottage, in which he is now living "just about as happy as a big sunflower." Few of his contemporaries have been so lucky.

A BRIEF CATALOG, with the address of "Col. S. B. Jones, Louisville, Ky., introducing Col. Kern," and containing photographs, business cards, letters and memoranda, was found by policeman Daniel Webster, at the corner of Main and Market, and left at this office for the owner.

QUITE a number of the delegates to the convention left for their homes last night. Everybody has enjoyed himself so well this week that he is sorry so soon to see the delegates go, and all make up our minds to have another commercial convention or something of the sort one of these days we have very long.

PARIS is exceedingly anxious to have an airline railroad to Louisville. Let her have it by all sorts of means. Such a route would bring here a large number of Europeans every year, and a large quantity of whisky that now goes somewhere else. We can do very well without the live stock, but we are suffering for the whisky.

THE Louisville Jockey Club and the Louisville amateur themselves by seeing the workmen fall from the new bridge every day or two, and adds that as it is a hundred feet to the water, the accidents usually occur in that way. When you for the use and benefit of Mrs. Collier, and the land or rental for the years 1869-5, a portion being rented by persons for her use and benefit. In 1865 the land was sold, under execution, to Mr. Collier, a responsible purchaser of 200 acres for $12,000, payable in three equal installments every two years after the sale, bearing interest, although it was agreed that a deed should be made vesting the title in her to the land. Mr. Collier paid the first two installments, and the third fell due in 1869, when he tendered the money to the Sheriff, but refused to pay over the money for the deed, alleging that the land was worth more than the price he had agreed to pay for it. Mr. Collier, with great success, and mainly from its proceeds the price of the land was paid, and the property, by her father, Tribble, and by Harbison. For the payment of the rents accruing from the property Mrs. Collier has constructed a suit of $5,000. The court below admitted that the property was the separate property of Mrs. Collier.

Held—Shack-efords, by virtue of the assignment, was entitled to the money, and was entitled to a decree for the same.

The gift or advancement by Tribble, and the gifts by Harbison and others, were voluntary, and void as to creditors, and the deed of trust executive of her husband; and, as the investment of the money in property like Mrs. Collier's own land, as her separate estate, was no fraud on the creditors of Collier so far as they have entered into the purchase or provision of the land or personal property in controversy, her title to such property is unquestion

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Owensboro Monitor publishes a daily edition in miniature during the fair.

Corporal Mosher is about to embark in mercantile pursuits once more in Lexington.

Some thief stole a valuable pony from Mr. T. Dickinson, in Glasgow, on Sunday night.

Mrs. Nitong, wife of Joseph Nitong, of Barren county, has been adjudged a lunatic, and ordered to be sent to the asylum.

The reunion of soldiers of the Mexican war from Central Kentucky takes place to-day in Danville at the Court-house.

The Louisville Opera House Company is running the Owensboro Theater during the fair week. They opened with the Lady of Lyons.

The store of Pace, Barton, & Pace, in Marrowbone, was robbed on the night of the 5th of about three hundred dollars' worth of dry goods and clothing.

Richmond has an infliction of burglars, and on Tuesday the residences of Col. McCreary, T. S. Ellis, T. D. Andrews and A. S. Tolyes were successfully gone through.

The tableaux exhibition by the young ladies and gentlemen of Taylorsville, for the benefit of the Methodist Episcopal church, was quite successful, realizing $85 50.

On last Saturday Mr. Joseph Jett, of Harrison county, killed a crane near S. W. Taylor's distillery which measured six feet six inches from tip to tip and five feet three inches in hight.

Mr. Alexander McClintock, of Millersburg, on Monday last shipped twenty mules to Georgia. They brought $225 per head. This is thought to be one of the best sales of mules this season.

In an altercation at the house of Mr. Myers, near Carlisle, between two railroad laborers, Pat Welch and Tim Conway, on Tuesday night, Welch was stabbed twice, and is now in a critical condition.

Mr. John W. Campbell, of Nicholas county, on Monday last, shipped one hundred hogs to Cincinnati. They averaged three hundred and twenty-six pounds each, and were sold at $8 per hundred.

Charles Jackson, a colored man, and formerly the property of Dr. A. M. Jackson, of South Carolina, was brutally murdered by a white man named Timothy Corn, on the Mount Corn made his escape.

The Maysville City Council manifests a disposition to "go slow" in the matter of the ordinance concerning spring balances. It proposes now to wait the decision of the courts before putting its act in force.

A negro woman named Nancy Clay attempted to burn the house of Mr. Richard Bohanon, in Frankfort, on Wednesday. The fire was fortunately discovered and extinguished before much damage was done. Nancy was arrested and sent to jail.

A negro woman living with Mr. Withers, of Crittiana, was taken with a pain in her thumb on Monday evening last, which continued to increase and spread to that entire limb on Tuesday she died. It is said that she had inflammatory rheumatism.

On Thursday night between seven and eight o'clock, the distillery and new stone flouring mill at Clifton, Woodford county, belonging to Mr. Sublett, were totally destroyed by fire, supposed to have caught from the low wine still. Loss about $30,000.

The Moore will case came up in the Nicholas Circuit Court, on Thursday, the 5th, and a witness arrived at on the 11th, the court deciding that the instrument offered by the propounders was not the last will and testament of R. C. Moore, deceased. The case will go to the Court of Appeals.

It is believed that the Danville Theological Seminary will be thoroughly reorganized at the meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly, at Pittsburg, to be held in November. Some of the most distinguished names in the ministry of that church are spoken of in connection with the vacant chairs of the institution.

A Miss Davis, of Harrison county, brought suit in the Circuit Court some time ago against a citizen for slander, and, according to Judge O'Hara's ruling, failed to make a case. Her counsel took an appeal, and the higher court decided that the assertion that Miss Davis was seen coming from a house of ill-fame is slander. The case comes up again.

An important discovery is thus announced by the Maysville Bulletin: "A genuine silver mine has been discovered on the farm of Mr. Lewis Stevens, of this county. We have now, in our possession some very rich specimens of the ore, and are assured that the vein promises to be rich and productive. Mr. Stevens' farm is situated on Lawrence creek, about three miles from the city."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Scottsboro, Ala., is now a telegraph station.

A chemical factory is soon to be established in Nashville.

A broom factory is in successful operation in Sumter county, Ala.

An ear of corn raised in Sumpter county, Ala., contained 1,363 grains.

The price of lands in some portions of Alabama has advanced 100 per cent. in two years.

The Virginia Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in Richmond on the 10th of November.

Gov. Senter left Nashville for his home in East Tennessee on Thursday morning. He has been quite unwell for several days.

Kansas City, Mo., claiming to have a population of 22,000, has but 1,800 registered voters, a very little more than one in twenty-five.

Rev. R. S. Gladney, a well-known Presbyterian minister, died of apoplexy, at Aberdeen, Miss., on the 8th inst. He was buried at Columbus the next day.

Thos. N. Baird, living near Crescent Hill, Bates county, Mo., while digging a well on his farm, a few days since, at a depth of twenty-six feet, struck a three feet vein of fine coal.

Mrs. Sandy Tolmie, residing in West Nashville, on Wednesday stepped upon a peach pool and fell, her neck being pierced by the sharpened end of a chair-post. It is doubtful if she can recover.

Mr. William Towns has sold his mill tract in Mecklenburg county, Va., containing 1,006 acres, embracing his manufacturing mill, for $12,500. The mill alone cost $16,000. Before the war the property would have sold for $35,000.

The annual convocation of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association took place in Memphis, Tenn., on Monday last. Twenty-one representatives were present. This organization has thirty-seven subordinate lodges in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois.

Brien & Thaxton's wholesale grocery establishment, in Nashville, was burglariously entered on Thursday morning and robbed of 1,000 pounds of bacon and two or three bags of coffee, valued at $200. The rascals impressed an express wagon to carry off the spoils.

The fall meeting of Nashville Blood Horse Association begins on Monday. It will no doubt be brilliant affair. There will be a general attendance of noted turfmen and a large number of the best racing stock in the country. Kentucky will be largely represented.

Judge C. J. Garland, of the Jefferson Judicial District, travels his circuit with a military guard. The citizens have offered to see him safe through, as he combines his judicial business with the organization of Union leagues, he rather smells a blue-coated assassin.

The Legislature of Arkansas has voted to issue $500,000 in bonds to pay bonds for $1,000,000 issued thirty years ago to establish a bank, but which, on the failure of the bank, were repudiated. The $4,500,000 is required to pay the original $1,000,000 and accrued interest.

Gen. Wm. Kellogg has been removed from the second Purge of the Tenth Mississippi District, a person of no qualification, by the name of Gilford, has been appointed. A legal gentleman of that District writes, "he is utterly unfit for any position, and without a spy company."

Ernest Kaumer, a native of Montreal, Canada, fell on the Fredericksburg (Va.) train Saturday morning. He had left the Richmond Infirmary for his home on that evening in charge of his nurse. His death was very sudden, and was noticed by his brother until some time after had expired.

Jas. Milan (Mo.) Herald says Mr. N. C. Miller, a minister of the gospel, was found guilty during session of the Circuit Court this week, of having in marriage a minor son of Geo. Stanton to Miss Lemar, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for one month. He was also sworn released from confinement by order of court.

Jas. Lorenz, the Booneville (Mo.) saloon-keeper, who is charged with the murder of Jas. Graham, at that place, some two weeks since, on his escape from jail on the night of the 4th inst. It would appear that he walked out in the dark, while the sheriff was introducing some liberty negroes. The sheriff offers $300 reward for his recapture.

Neil Blue, a pioneer of Montgomery, Ala., now 78 years of age. He has lived during every Presidential administration from Washington to date. He was for thirty-two years postmaster of Montgomery. He is still vigorous, and has a prospect of out-living many young men of the present day. He rises with the lark, and always has been temperate in living.

Little Rock (Ark) Republican strongly opposes the project of introducing Chinese laborers into the South, and says it objects to the "South (Chinaized or Confederate)," and their Arkansas intellectual, independent farmers' convention, who will "promote the Christian religion, support and maintain schools, roads, and become landowners, home-holders and voters."

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser says: "The services at the Methodist Church on Sunday, for the regular services, were very well attended. The Swedish Immigrants arrived themselves about the altar, and a portion of the services were gone through with. Mr. Flint then offered up prayer in their native tongue, and they all appeared to be deeply interested in the services."

Little Rock (Ark.) papers state that all indictments pending against parties on the charge of murder in that State have either been quashed or nolled, including the celebrated Pisteti case. Justice proves, beyond doubt, one of three things in the cases were to the hands of innocent persons; that fraud and corruption had taken place, or that the declaration of martial law was unconstitutional.

Dr. Woodbury, of the East Tennessee University, accompanied by his class, has gone to make examination and geological investigation of the coal fields which was exhumed last spring at Indian Grave Gap, near Jackshoro, Campbell county. The Indian relics which abound in that locality, in connection with the scenery of snake which fell last spring, will make a fine field for inquiring minds to investigate.

The District Commander in Mississippi has indicated his purpose in appointing boards of registration to give the Union Republicans and Conservatives equal representation with the Radicals, and will receive recommendations of proper persons from those persons who are capable and can take the iron-clad oath required by act of Congress. Five boards, consisting of three members in each, will be appointed for each county.

On the 2d instant, says the Gallatin Missourian, Johnson Lasley committed a rape upon the wife of Daniel P. Doll, of Jefferson township. Mr. Doll was absent and his wife was some distance from the house getting some willow bark, when Lasley approached, and accomplished his beastly crime. After Mr. Doll's return last night his wife informed him of what had happened. Lasly was arrested, but escaped; he was captured and again escaped. It is reported that he is now in custody and in chains, awaiting examination.

Mr. Reuben Elliott, one of the pioneer settlers of Boone county, Mo., died at his residence near Rocheport, on the 14th inst., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born in Mercer county, Ky., and enlisted in the war of 1812 at the age of nineteen, served throughout the war and was distinguished among his comrades in arms for his brave and gallant conduct at the battle of New Orleans. He has resided in Missouri half a century, and leaves behind six sons and two daughters, and a large number of grandchildren. Dr. Geo. W. Elliott, of Rocheport, is a son of the deceased.

Some two years ago a person of the name of Charles Clements, from Tennessee, settled in Andrew county, Missouri. There he became acquainted with and married a young lady named Martha A. Bowser, with whom he subsequently returned to Tennessee. There he was charged with being implicated in some counterfeiting scrape, and was arrested, gave bond, was released, and returned to Andrew county, bringing his wife. Last Saturday he took a pair of horses and wagon belonging to his wife, and started to the little town of Whitesville to procure some supplies. Night came and he did not return. Clements cannot be found.

The Party in Kentucky.

At all times which furnish occasion for self-inspection, it is wise for parties and individuals to review the route they have traversed and to consider which course is best for the continuance of the journey. The recent disasters sustained by the Democracy in Ohio and Pennsylvania suggest in a very imposing manner, what we have tried in our humble way to keep constantly before the mind of the people, the old practical lesson of constant self-inspection. Doctrinal truths are not the only truths which ought to be consulted. The resolutions of '98, for example, like favorite texts, are not less dear to us as original and almost fundamental ideas of Democratic government because we see fit to see other truths which may chance to be more pertinent to the present moment; for indeed there is always danger of differences of construction in doctrinal discussion. It is not necessary, however, that all the sections of a political organization should entertain precisely the same notions about questions of party policy. If it were necessary, there could be no such thing as efficient organization. Men must feel alike rather than think alike, having common purposes at heart; and, feeling alike and trusting each other on account of this sentimental relationship, their discussions only tend to produce light and truth for the ultimate instruction of the whole body.

We endeavored last summer to urge certain amendments to our local rules of evidence which we regard as essential to the administration of justice. The question was only a party question so far as it happened to be used abroad as a means of misrepresenting the Democratic party, which, being in so large a majority in Kentucky, is responsible for the administration of our State affairs. Otherwise the question was legal, and we argued it as a legal question on what we considered its merits. We were subjected to a good deal of harsh criticism; but we were not deterred by this from a frank expression of our opinion, and events are beginning to bear out our preconceptions. It is somewhat anomalous that negroes may hold property in Kentucky, and sue and be sued, while they are not permitted to give testimony, such as it may be, before courts of law. But the probable passage of the fifteenth amendment by a species of violent and unlawful legislation, which we confess that we see no mode of preventing, will create a still more anomalous condition. We shall have, in spite of ourselves, negro suffrage under an act of Congress (for this amendment cannot fairly be called a constitutional measure), and negro testimony, too, in the Federal courts, at the same time that we refuse the latter in our own courts. Now, if we could prevent negro testimony, there might be a show of reason in our objection to it, but how long can we hope to keep our forces together on the merely abstract and useless refusal to admit testimony which is taken into Federal Courts over our heads, when negroes, by the same Federal process, actually vote? To be sure it may be said that the fifteenth amendment is not yet ratified, but there is every reason to believe it will be, and when it is all that is left of the negro question in Kentucky will be negro testimony on which we cannot rally the party. Hence we say, as we have always said, that there is nothing to be made out of the negro question and something to be lost; that it is a dead issue for the Democratic party; and that we, in Kentucky, cannot afford to wrangle over it. Testimony the negro has already in the Federal Courts. He is likely also to have the ballot. In Virginia, Tennessee and Mississippi he has both, and Democrats down there do not propose to interfere with either. We think it would have been best for the people of Kentucky to have dismissed the question from among ourselves by giving the negro testimony simply and letting all other questions concerning him take their course; but our Democratic contemporaries throughout the State took a different view of the matter, and we made a note of the case just here, as we go along, and ask the candid reader whether the general drift of events is not realizing pretty much all that we have said from time to time.

It does seem to us that Kentucky ought to be a magazine of available Democratic material. We are so strong here that we can afford to be very tolerant towards each other, and whatever our differences may be, we might inspire the Democratic heart, North and South, by our example of unity of purpose if not of opinion. In Kentucky we need no additional popular strength; but in Ohio and Indiana we do need it, and a fair margin should be allowed for individual opinions, in order to enable the Democrats of those States to avail themselves of every shade and element of opposition to Radicalism. We don't sacrifice any principle in this; but, on the other hand, by extraordinary conditions and exactions, we fail to conciliate any body, and may ultimately drive our own organization into real, when there are now only trivial and imaginary, differences.

We don't believe in tests, at all. If a man votes with us we should ask no questions. His acts are the best evidence he can give that he feels with us and wants to secure the general result which we want to secure. Nor do we feel inclined to suspect the motives of any man. It does not generally take a man long to change his coat when he means to change it, and when he has changed it we shall know all about it. Meanwhile we ought to try and hold all who seem to be doubtful by assuming that they are true to us. The Democratic party will have need of all the help it can get. It will have need of all the tact which its leaders can honestly exert. It is to win, if it win at all, by the aid of votes which have been hitherto cast against it, and is can not hope to secure these with issues on which it has repeatedly lost. But it will not be obliged to wander about in search of new issues. Issues come of themselves. They rise out of the necessities of the country and parties shape themselves with reference to them as they rise. So will the Democratic party as time goes on; but, in shaping itself, it must be willing to receive whatever strength it can acquire without too close or critical an inspection of antecedents or any test whatever beyond a ready acceptance of the current Democratic view of affairs.

All this is very ordinary, every-day common sense, which no one, as a general application, will probably deny. It would not be necessary to repeat it but for the tendency to criticism which prevails among ourselves. Defeat ought not to depress us, but it ought certainly to make us charitable one to another. We can squabble with least danger when we are lusty and successful, but it is mean as well as dangerous to call names or question motives in the face of a victorious enemy. Our convictions are perhaps as strong as convictions can be, and we feel, of course, that time will verify the wisdom of our counsel. Those who have differed with us are doubtless equally confident and sincere. But it ought to be a source of mutual kindness and respect that, whatever our opinions may be and whatever reverses may come upon us, we have one common aim at heart. We aim to defeat the Radicals and restore the Government to its original integrity. We want to give the people a good currency. We want to give the country peace. That the Republican party is a war party, carrying itself on a purely war basis, is an unanswerable assertion, and whenever we can get rid of the questions which sprang out of the war and come to discuss questions which go directly home to the passions and interests of the day, Radicalism will begin to exert less and less influence over the mind of the North. To these coming measures, not to any change whatever of purpose (and we could not change the nature of our existence if we would), we look with a hope which we think is not unreasonable. For the present we have only to stand to our guns; but we must turn them upon the enemy and not upon each other.

The Election To-day.

The election will be held to-day to take the sense of the voters of the city of Louisville upon the proposition to subscribe, on the part of the city, for five hundred thousand dollars of the stock of the Louisville, New Albany and St. Louis Airline Railroad. The ordinance to be submitted to the people to-day, we believe, received the unanimous vote of the Common Council, and there were but two dissenting votes to its passage in the Board of Aldermen. We infer that the members of our Councils represent the sentiments of their constituents; and, if our inference be correct, the vote in favor of the ordinance will be almost unanimous.

It is hardly necessary to remind our local readers that the line of the projected road will traverse a region of Southern Indiana and Illinois abounding in minerals and rich in its agricultural products, and that the construction of the road will place us in possession of all, or nearly all, of the trade of the vast and productive region through which it will pass—a trade diverted from us by the construction of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

The completion of this air-line railroad to St. Louis will place Louisville permanently upon the great highway between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and will render her an important depot upon the line which is to encircle the American Continent, giving her a proud position on the thoroughfare between Asia and Europe.

Our people have voted in favor of liberal subscriptions to the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, the Lebanon Branch, the Elizabethtown and Paducah, and the Shelbyville Branch roads, and they have assurances that those investments will pay. If they expect ample returns from investments in such improvements as we have enumerated, what grand results may they not reasonably expect from a participation in an enterprise like the St. Louis Air-Line road, which is national in its proportions, with two termini—one upon the Eastern, and the other upon the Western, border of our Continent?

The St. Louis Air-line railroad is essentially a Kentucky road, for it will bring to the metropolis of Kentucky the trade of a wealthy district of country now tributary to Cincinnati. The cant, therefore, of old fogies, in reference to the impracticability of giving aid to railroads outside of Kentucky, is entitled to about the same amount of consideration as was given to the arguments of those who opposed the subscriptions in aid of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. Our wealthy land-owners are terribly frightened by every proposition to tax their property in aid of public enterprises, but it is fortunate that the working, the real producing classes, hold a balance of power against these non-producers, and that that power is generally manifested in aid of improvement and progress.

We make this final appeal to those who are interested in the prosperity of our city to go to the polls to-day and cast their votes in favor of an enterprise in the success of which we are all so deeply interested.

Our Mineral Trade.

In addition to our unparalleled agricultural resources, the latest foreign mineral statistics clearly establish that the United States has a greater amount of useful and valuable minerals of nearly all kinds than the whole world besides.

On the East we have the great Alleghany mountain range, or, as we may call it, the Appalachian coal and iron ore deposits, extending from the North downwards into Alabama and Georgia, about nine hundred miles long, and on an average, say one hundred miles wide. On the West we have the Rocky mountains and Sierra Nevada ranges, stretching a still greater distance and abounding with the precious metals. But between those mountain ranges the deposits are immense throughout the Mississippi valley. We can afford space only to give a few of the figures showing the coal area of the several States of this section. Of workable square miles of coal area, Pennsylvania has 18,126, West Virginia 15,000, Kentucky 12,700, Tennessee 3,700, Alabama 4,000, Ohio 12,000, Indiana 7,700, Illinois 44,000, Iowa 24,000, Missouri 21,000. The known workable coal area of the United States is over 200,000 square miles, whereas the known workable coal area of all the world besides amounts to only 26,000 square miles. Great Britain, with all her fame and power of production, has only 6,195 square miles of workable area, or one-half the coal area of Kentucky.

We regard these facts as very remarkable indeed, and worthy of consideration. We wish that they could be disseminated in Europe, so that they might attract attention, capital and labor. It is strange that Great Britain, with one-half our Kentucky coal area, should be able to meet her own enormous wants, supply France and other portions of the continent, and, besides, send her coal to New York. Yes, our fellow-citizens of that city burn English coal. Yet here we are in Kentucky, with all our resources, and don't supply ourselves, but purchase from Pitsburg, and other places. Our natural facilities for conveyance are not less than those of Great Britain. They are, in fact, greater. We have the Big Sandy, the Kentucky, the Green and Cumberland rivers, all navigable streams, and all of them have abundance of coal right upon their banks, and, in addition, we have a river front of the Ohio and Mississippi for eight hundred miles. Now, Great Britain has not a single navigable stream—the country is too small for that. Her rivers are navigable for only a few miles from their mouths, where the tides flow up, but of course she has the sea coast.

The extent, richness, and general diffusion of iron ores in the United States throughout the same districts in which the coal abounds are remarkable. There are Sterling Mountain in New York, Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and Shepherd Mountain in Missouri and also the Lake Superior ores. Those deposits of iron are are believed to be unequaled upon the globe. The iron ores of Great Britain are a mere trifle compared to those of the United States, and, to compete successfully with her, we want nothing more than cheap capital and cheap labor. This is an iron age; the uses of iron increase every year in house building, and in all branches of industry. Nearly all the steamboats on the ocean are built of iron. Plenty of cheap iron, made in the West, would do more to develop the country, and help everything else, than any one other thing we know.

In producing the precious metals, the United States has attained a proud pre-eminence. Although the fact, unfortunately, is not noticeable in our circulation, we produce more of those metals than any other country. The United States supplies annually, by mining, about $70,000,000 of gold, or half of all the annual supply of the world, and about $20,000,000 of silver, or about one-third of all the annual supply of the world, and yet this business is merely beginning. It is impossible to conceive how great an extension of this trade will be created by the Pacific railroad and its branches.

This country is rich in all the other important minerals, such as lead, copper, zinc, cobalt, &c., except tin. Very little of this useful metal has been discovered as yet.

Southern Manufactures.

"Policy looks to the middle—wisdom to the end." Such was the wise aphorism of Sir Richard Baker, in one of the finest passages of his quaint old "Chronicle of the Kings of England."

We are reminded of it when we reflect on the wariness of Northern manufacturing capital in seeking investment in the South. The policy of political bigots and over-zealous capitalists combines with innocent ignorance to prevent the adventure of Northern skill and Northern dollars into the richest harvest of Southern manufactures ever before offered to the enterprise of man. Wisdom will, ere long, overleap the barriers, and hasten to the end.

Take one region as an example. The Oconee river from Athens to Milledgeville, in Georgia, a distance of nearly 100 miles, presents a succession of falls offering to manufacturers the finest water power on the face of the globe. It is in the center of the very finest cotton-growing region of the South. No country is healthier. The climate is unsurpassed, free from the snows of winter and the oppressive heats of summer; no obstruction from ice ever occurring, and the thermometer seldom rising above 90 degrees Farenheit on the warmest summer day. Lands are marvelously cheap, and labor abundant and cheaper than at the North. The population is intelligent, and would welcome manufacturers with hearty good will, no matter from what section they might come. Such is the picture painted to us by gentlemen now in attendance on this convention, whose conversations we have enjoyed and considered worth noticing in this brief manner.

We are tempted to particularize in regard to one locality. Near Milledgeville, the old capital of Georgia, the Oconee river (a stream averaging one hundred yards in width, ten feet in depth, and of rapid current) falls over the last ledge of the granitic formation, and thence pursues its even tenor through the tertiary region of geologists, reaching to the sea, as a short distance from the city, on the lands of Mr. John H. Furman, of Milledgeville, who is anxious to sell or to lease to manufacturers, are the very finest of these magnificent falls. The entire river descends twenty-six feet within a half mile, and over fifty feet within three miles. The shores of the river offer the finest sites imaginable for immense manufacturing establishments. The granite of the hillsides is of the very best quality for building purposes.

The shores are hill-sides admirably formed for the confinement of the water by dams. Within these three miles is a water-power (between shores now whitened with the most productive cotton field,) which no other river on the Continent can excel in the way of advantages. So much for Nature. And as if Art were conspiring unintentionally with Nature, this favored locality is at the intersection of two important railways—the Macon and Augusta Railway, and the Milledgeville and Eatonton Railway—roads not projected or merely wished for, but in daily operation, and doing an active business—a business which must soon attract competition among capitalists seeking investments in neighboring lands, and thus enhance prices far beyond present rates.

CITY ITEMS.

Especial Notice.

Parties wanting a good house, centrally located, will remember our sale of house and lot, on Center street, between Green and Walnut, at three o'clock this afternoon. WHARTON, Auctioneer.

☞ To-day at 4 o'clock that handsome family residence recently built by W. H. Dulaney, Esq., on the south side of Magazine street, between Seventh and Eighth, will be rented at auction to the best bidder, by Morris, Southwick & Co.

☞ This morning Mr. C. C. Spencer will sell a large number of carriages, rockaways, and buggies opposite the Galt House, the stock of Mr. F. S. Sone, who is giving up this branch of the business. Special attention is called to this sale.

☞ A neglected cough, cold, or sore throat, which might be checked by a simple remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if allowed to progress may terminate seriously. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh and Consumptive Coughs, "The Troches" are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immediate relief. Singers and public speakers will find them also excellent to clear the voice and render articulation wonderfully easy.

☞ We call attention to sale of valuable mill property at Hopkinsville, Kentucky, on 1st of November, advertised in our columns. Hopkinsville is a flourishing town, situated in a fine wheat-growing region. A good chance for investment.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken to cure the most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an anti-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are billious, as indicated by yellow complexion, loss of appetite, &c., generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will not only remove these symptoms, and show evidence of its efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and by an increased appetite and restored healthy action of the secretory organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-periodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they do not remove the cause of the disease, but leave the system in actual or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in cases where persons are exposed to miasmatic influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of billious and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or carbonic acid in the sleeping chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ J. H. Montgomery, merchant tailor, No. 91 Jefferson street, between third and Fourth, is daily receiving a large stock of fall and winter goods, bought cheap for cash. Call and get a handsome suit cheap. A perfect fit is guaranteed in every case.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Bitters will not cure consumption, but will cure dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of indigestion, chills, fevers, and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 12, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is purely a vegetable preparation, and, in fact, is far superior, more than ordinary merit, as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have used it myself in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of S. A. Graham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken nearly all the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. S. A. GRAHAM, Louisville Transfer Company.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Confessions of an Invalid.

Published for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, exposing the means of self-cure. Written by one who cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL HAYPAIR, oct6 d2w Brooklyn, N. Y.

Arabs at MORRIS LEVI'S.

oct19 J9

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK STORE.
50 Arabs
per American Express opened this morning by S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
Scarlet Opera Flannel just received by S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
100 Pieces
Superb Black Alpacas, the best English goods made, received and for sale at wholesale prices by S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
500
new style Wool and Cashmere Shawls just received and offered low by S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
56 Arabs,
new and handsome styles, opened this morning by S. BARKER & CO.

Sell Advertised.

Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the dew of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless. oct13 sod3

Many American and European physicians prescribe Hoff's Malt Extract as a Tonic, as well as a pleasant remedy for Dyspepsia, Convalescents, Invalids, Debilitated, Consumptive and Weak persons.

Eminent physicians of New York say: "We have used Hoff's Malt Extract in practice, and the results have been such as to fully justify the claims made for it; we feel certain that it is destined to supply a want long felt."

Sold by all druggists and grocers. oct6d2w 13

☞ Too much truth often attaches to the remarks made in regard to unsold hotel clerks. At the American House, Boston, the employes take pleasure in ministering to the wants of guests.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF PLATED WARE.

On Monday next, 18th inst., there will be sold at No. 165 Fourth street, a large and elegant assortment of fine Plated Ware direct from the manufacturing co. These goods will be on exhibition on Saturday next, and the ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine them as they will be sold without reserve. oct15 2

CARRIAGES.

W. F. SPYKET, No. 226 Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, &c., has a good assortment of Carriages, Rockaways, and Buggies on hand for sale at low rates. All work warranted. oc15d2

To the Public.

EVANSVILLE, IND., June 14, 1869.

I cheerfully recommend Dr. L. A. Armstead's Tonic Syrup as a reliable compound for ague, chills, and fever, and the only one (out of the thousand preparations before the public) which effects a cure without leaving the patient in a bloated or diseased condition. I speak thus plainly from a knowledge of the remedial virtues of the preparation in my practice, as well as from the fact that the discoverer is a physician of high professional attainments and experience.

JOHN MAGENIS, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon United States Army.

For sale by all druggists.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
au8 d3tawtf Wholesale Agents for Louisville.

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, salt-rheum, and other cutaneous affections cured, and the skin made white and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. jal0 d&aTuWeowly

WINTERSMITH'S GREAT REMEDIES.

The Most Popular Medicines of the Day,
For Sale by E. S. Sutton, Druggist, 361 Jefferson street, between Ninth and Tenth. o13 d6

Ladies in want of Velvet Opera Cloaks, read MORRIS LEVI'S advertisement. o10 d6

CLOAKS AND FURS.

The best place to supply yourself at E. CERF & CO.'S, corner Fourth and Market. o12 d5

CLOAKINGS, VELVETS, PLUSHES, and Astracans in great variety at EDWARD CERF & CO.'S, corner Fourth and Market. o12 d5

CLOAK TRIMMINGS, LACES, Corsets and Paris Fancy Goods at EDWARD CERF & CO.'S, corner Fourth and Market. o12 d5

KID GLOVES AT 95 CTS.

Also Alexandre, Josephine, and other brands at EDWARD CERF & CO.'S, corner Fourth and Market. oct12 d5

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. jal3 d1awlsatwsowlr

Ladies in want of Furs or waning Furs repaired, read MORRIS LEVI'S advertisement. o10 d6

Read! Read!

We respectfully call the attention of country merchants and others to our large and new stock of CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, lamps, chandeliers, bar fixtures, etc., etc., which we offer at the very lowest prices. Call.

J. DOLPINGER & CO.,
No. 96 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth.
oct15-d7

Just received a large and elegant assortment of Laces, Embroideries, Sashes, Ladies' Dress Caps, and fancy articles, at MRS. T. C. MIDDLETON'S, 107 Fourth street. o10 d6

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBURG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Sanitonia Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au15-d1f I. B. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Sanitonia Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Sanitonia Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. jy25 d1

MARRIED.

LITTELL—WALLACE—Oct. 14, at the house of Jas. A. Wallace, Esq., by Rev. Jas. H. Dickey, Mr. Littell, Esq., to Miss Bettie Wallace, all of Hopkinsville, Ky

DIED.

GILMORE—On the 5th inst., at Brandenburg, Meade co., Ky., Davis Gilmore, aged 112 years.

Before he drew his last breath he called all in the room and told them that he knew he would be prepared in heaven, that his baby brother had his arms out to him, and that he would all the saints and angels were.

PAYNE—At Jeffersonville, Ind., Friday morning, Oct. 15, Mrs. Rosanah Payne, relict of John Payne, Mother Payne was born in Fauquier county, Va., and her long been a faithful member of Wesley Chapel, Pastoral charge, at the Methodist M. E. Church, at Jeffersonville, dated, Oct. 17, at 10, o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited.

JARINE—At his residence, in Arkansas, Oct. 6, Benjamin Jarine, formerly of Louisville.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

MEETINGS.

Masonic Notice.

The committee appointed by the different Masonic lodges in this city to make arrangements for laying the foundation stone of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, will meet at the Masonic Hall, on Saturday, October 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. Members are requested to meet at that time. By order of the committee.

oct15 2t G. C. ADAMS.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Purdy & Co., heretofore conducting a wholesale grocery business, was dissolved on 1st April, last, by mutual consent.

oct15 d3* J. F. PURDY.
J. W. GERSHAM.

FREE LUNCH.

A NEW bar-room will be opened in the evening of the 16th inst., at No. 20 Fifth street, between Main and Market, where a free lunch will be given every evening. Call and see it. jy28 d1y* H. ANTHONY.

CARD.

MADAME A. COLLIN, Cloak Manufacturer, Ladies' Under-garments, Fly Goods, Shawls, Trimmings, Fans of all descriptions.

NO. 6 MARKET STREET,
South side, bet. First and Second. oct15 d1m

LOCAL NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL DRY GOODS STORE,

on Market street, first store above Preston, next door to German Security Bank, is now opening a large stock of new Dry Goods, all of which are selling at very low prices:

100 dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves in black, white, and colored at 75 cts.

Pieces Waterproof Cloth at $1.

75 Pieces New Cloaking Cloths, all colors.

Black Silk Cloaking Velvet at $8 per yard, worth $11.

Black and Colored Shawls at all prices.

300 pieces new Delaines at 18 and 20c.

Ladies' and Children's Furs cheap.

Ribbons, Flowers, and Fancy Goods cheap.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear cheap.

Black Rep Silk at $1 75, cheap.

Cloths and Cassimeres very cheap.

Flannels from 25 cts. up.

Great inducements will be offered to the public in the above goods, during the next thirty days.

oct14d W. J. KINSELLA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. RICHAU'S GOLDEN REMEDIES.

Use them only, and save time, health and money. $1,000 REWARD for any case of disease in any form which they fail to cure.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 1, cures Blotches, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Mouth, Sore Eyes, Cutaneous Eruptions, Copper-colored Blotches, Soreness of the Scalp, Scrofula, &c. It is the greatest Renovator, Alterative, and Blood Purifier known, removes all mercury from the system, and turns the blood pure and healthy.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN BALSAM, No. 2, cures Venereal Affections, Rheumatism in all its forms and gives immediate relief in all cases.

Price of either No. 1 or 2 $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ANTIDOTE, a rapid and radical cure for all Urinary derangements. Price $3 per bottle.

DR. RICHAU'S GOLDEN ELIXIR D'AMOUR, a rapid cure for Nervous or General Debility, in old or young, imparting Energy with wonderful effect. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5.

On receipt of price these remedies will be shipped to any place. Prompt attention paid to all communications

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

"Dick Whittersmith."

Colonel Richard Whittersmith, who is the most genial Kentuckian now living, is known to be among the most complacent of our candidates for the seat of Senator McCreary in the United States Senate. But an idea prevails that Richard is too good-natured a man to stand in anybody's way, and in consequence some doubt has been cast upon the seriousness of his pretensions. "On this point," he says, "the mist in the public mind will be cleared up about the second ballot, and when I'm elected, as I'm going to be, they'll quit calling me 'Dick.'" We doubt it, for in this case "Dick" is a term not of familiarity so much as of affection.

II.

The Louisiana Levees.

The speech of Ex-Governor P. O. Hebert in the convention upon this subject was an exceedingly happy impromptu effort, replete with sound practical suggestions. There is no man in that assembly who is better qualified to throw light upon the matter than he. He was born and reared in that State, his opportunities as a large planter, as a military and civil engineer and as the Governor of the State having given him a fund of experience that could not be acquired otherwise. The importance of keeping the levees of Louisiana in order and of rebuilding those destroyed is paramount. The immense agricultural interest at the mercy of the Mississippi unchecked by a good system of levees appeals loudly to the earnest and active consideration of the convention and the West and South. The production of sugar, now so necessary in view of the Cuban troubles interfering with the crops in that island, cannot safely be relied upon in many important parishes of Louisiana unless the levees are kept repaired. It will be a source of gratification to the planters and people at large of that State to know that their ex-Governor has brought the subject before the convention so ably.

III.

The Theater in the Masonic Temple.

The hall in the Masonic Temple has been converted into a perfect little *bijou* of a theater. The decorations and frescoing are in admirable taste, while the arrangements for the comfort of the audience are far superior to anything in the city. It is so constructed that it can be used either as a theater, concert, or ball room. The proscenium boxes and drop curtain are very handsome, the first is colored being fitted up luxuriously in the best style of upholstery, and the latter painted to represent a pleasant scene. Behind the scenes everything has been done to make this little theater, which might not be inappropriately named "The Bijou," all that the most exacting could wish. The second tier is exceedingly well arranged and built, and all can have front if a view of the stage. This charming acquisition to our places of public resort should be inaugurated by a series of first-class entertainments. Too much credit cannot be given to the architects who have given in this pretty little edifice of their taste and skill.

IV.

The Effect of Novel Reading on Crime.

The reading of Eugene Sue's novels first suggested to the mind of the bloody hero of the Pantin tragedy the idea of it. This is certainly a new and startling fact. If all novels in which the villain is a hero are calculated to have a similar influence, then the influence of the cheap, yellow-covered literature upon which the county is flooded may be looked forward to in the future with some anxiety. It would perhaps throw some light on the subject if some attention was given to the previous habitual reading of noted felons, and an effort made to ascertain how far their intentions were molded or affected by the mental pabulum they had crammed their brains with. An insatiate novel reader, who reads every new book that comes out, might find some difficulty in choosing from among the heroes a suitable example to follow, and an ideal formed and selected to follow, might be set aside by a new one. Thus, the constant panorama of villains passing before his mind's eye would afford such a variety as to incapacitate him from giving the preference to any one character as a model.

V.

The French Police.

The degree of perfection the police system in France has been brought to is wonderfully illustrated in the way the detectives managed the Pantin affair. The ingenuity, coolness and courage of these men, as shown in their skill in ferreting out the author of the crime, reads like a clever romance. Their pride in their profession, their the remarkable way in which, with but a slight clew, they unravel the most hopeless affairs, is indeed very astonishing. When once they get their hands upon any one, however so remotely connected with a murder or a theft, the artfulness with which they sift and weigh everything, trifles and all, surprises even the culprits themselves. The efficiency of the French police system is in striking contrast with our bungling method of dealing with the dangerous classes. The police of most of our cities are as a general thing worthless; many owe their positions to mere political influence or bargain and corruption. Those simple minded people who depend on the police for protection, by night or by day, show a degree of credulity which is pitiable. In France a detective has all the *esprit du corps* of a soldier, and desires nothing more than the honors of excellence in his profession. Here every policeman is looking when he will be Mayor, or, what is worse, in the Legislature.

VI.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

It will be a matter of surprise to many to learn that the little low-thatched cottage in Stratford, which was the home of the immortal Shakspeare's wife, is offered for sale. How our English cousins ever let it escape being the property of the Crown is a mystery. The hordes of Vandal tourists from every civilized land that annually flock to Stratford will soon destroy the house in their thievish mania for souvenirs of Shakspeare's love. Those who have the misfortune to live in historic homes are to be pitied. From morning until night a stream of noisy, garrulous humanity pour in and out, stealing every little thing they can lay their hands on. The unhappy individual who may purchase the cottage of Anne Hathaway will be a martyr to his appreciation of the Bard of Avon's wife. Unless he enters into a permanent arrangement with the police he must expect to be robbed and annoyed to death by the invaders of his privacy. All places of great historical interest should be owned and kept in order for sight-seeing folk by the countries they are located in. No private individual can long live under the pressure of a mob of travelers ramaging about his premises.

VII.

A Joke on Breckinridge.

Owen county in this State, sometimes called "Sweet Owen," has been, any time these five and twenty years, a fortalice of Democratic strength. In the days of the Locofocos and Old Line Whigs it could be depended on. It attached itself at an early period to the fortunes of John C. Breckinridge, and when that young gentleman had need of two or three hundred votes to round off his majority nicely, he need only turn to the boys of Owen, and they swarmed from the coves of creeks and from the hill-tops like bees. The other day, as the newspapers have mentioned, Breckinridge attended the Owen fair. It was his first visit during eight or ten years, and there was a sort of old-fashioned revival over him. While this was at its height a venerable gentleman, who had heard that Breckinridge was broken down by misfortune and decripid from premature old age, made his way up to the stand and almost youthful figure of his favorite, and a sauntering him from head to foot, observed by a new one. Thus, the constant panorama of villains passing before his mind's eye would afford such a variety as to incapacitate him from giving the preference to any one character as a model.

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II.

The Louisiana Levees.

The speech of Ex-Governor P. O. Hebert in the convention upon this subject was an exceedingly happy impromptu effort, replete with sound practical suggestions. There is no man in that assembly who is better qualified to throw light upon the matter than he. He was born and reared in that State, his opportunities as a large planter, as a military and civil engineer and as the Governor of the State having given him a fund of experience that could not be acquired otherwise. The importance of keeping the levees of Louisiana in order and of rebuilding those destroyed is paramount. The immense agricultural interest at the mercy of the Mississippi unchecked by a good system of levees appeals loudly to the earnest and active consideration of the convention and the West and South. The production of sugar, now so necessary in view of the Cuban troubles interfering with the crops in that island, cannot safely be relied upon in many important parishes of Louisiana unless the levees are kept repaired. It will be a source of gratification to the planters and people at large of that State to know that their ex-Governor has brought the subject before the convention so ably.

III.

The Theater in the Masonic Temple.

The hall in the Masonic Temple has been converted into a perfect little *bijou* of a theater. The decorations and frescoing are in admirable taste, while the arrangements for the comfort of the audience are far superior to anything in the city. It is so constructed that it can be used either as a theater, concert, or ball room. The proscenium boxes and drop curtain are very handsome, the first is colored being fitted up luxuriously in the best style of upholstery, and the latter painted to represent a pleasant scene. Behind the scenes everything has been done to make this little theater, which might not be inappropriately named "The Bijou," all that the most exacting could wish. The second tier is exceedingly well arranged and built, and all can have front if a view of the stage. This charming acquisition to our places of public resort should be inaugurated by a series of first-class entertainments. Too much credit cannot be given to the architects who have given in this pretty little edifice of their taste and skill.

IV.

The Effect of Novel Reading on Crime.

The reading of Eugene Sue's novels first suggested to the mind of the bloody hero of the Pantin tragedy the idea of it. This is certainly a new and startling fact. If all novels in which the villain is a hero are calculated to have a similar influence, then the influence of the cheap, yellow-covered literature upon which the county is flooded may be looked forward to in the future with some anxiety. It would perhaps throw some light on the subject if some attention was given to the previous habitual reading of noted felons, and an effort made to ascertain how far their intentions were molded or affected by the mental pabulum they had crammed their brains with. An insatiate novel reader, who reads every new book that comes out, might find some difficulty in choosing from among the heroes a suitable example to follow, and an ideal formed and selected to follow, might be set aside by a new one. Thus, the constant panorama of villains passing before his mind's eye would afford such a variety as to incapacitate him from giving the preference to any one character as a model.

V.

The French Police.

The degree of perfection the police system in France has been brought to is wonderfully illustrated in the way the detectives managed the Pantin affair. The ingenuity, coolness and courage of these men, as shown in their skill in ferreting out the author of the crime, reads like a clever romance. Their pride in their profession, their the remarkable way in which, with but a slight clew, they unravel the most hopeless affairs, is indeed very astonishing. When once they get their hands upon any one, however so remotely connected with a murder or a theft, the artfulness with which they sift and weigh everything, trifles and all, surprises even the culprits themselves. The efficiency of the French police system is in striking contrast with our bungling method of dealing with the dangerous classes. The police of most of our cities are as a general thing worthless; many owe their positions to mere political influence or bargain and corruption. Those simple minded people who depend on the police for protection, by night or by day, show a degree of credulity which is pitiable. In France a detective has all the *esprit du corps* of a soldier, and desires nothing more than the honors of excellence in his profession. Here every policeman is looking when he will be Mayor, or, what is worse, in the Legislature.

VI.

Anne Hathaway's Cottage.

It will be a matter of surprise to many to learn that the little low-thatched cottage in Stratford, which was the home of the immortal Shakspeare's wife, is offered for sale. How our English cousins ever let it escape being the property of the Crown is a mystery. The hordes of Vandal tourists from every civilized land that annually flock to Stratford will soon destroy the house in their thievish mania for souvenirs of Shakspeare's love. Those who have the misfortune to live in historic homes are to be pitied. From morning until night a stream of noisy, garrulous humanity pour in and out, stealing every little thing they can lay their hands on. The unhappy individual who may purchase the cottage of Anne Hathaway will be a martyr to his appreciation of the Bard of Avon's wife. Unless he enters into a permanent arrangement with the police he must expect to be robbed and annoyed to death by the invaders of his privacy. All places of great historical interest should be owned and kept in order for sight-seeing folk by the countries they are located in. No private individual can long live under the pressure of a mob of travelers ramaging about his premises.

VII.

A Joke on Breckinridge.

Owen county in this State, sometimes called "Sweet Owen," has been, any time these five and twenty years, a fortalice of Democratic strength. In the days of the Locofocos and Old Line Whigs it could be depended on. It attached itself at an early period to the fortunes of John C. Breckinridge, and when that young gentleman had need of two or three hundred votes to round off his majority nicely, he need only turn to the boys of Owen, and they swarmed from the coves of creeks and from the hill-tops like bees. The other day, as the newspapers have mentioned, Breckinridge attended the Owen fair. It was his first visit during eight or ten years, and there was a sort of old-fashioned revival over him. While this was at its height a venerable gentleman, who had heard that Breckinridge was broken down by misfortune and decripid from premature old age, made his way up to the stand and almost youthful figure of his favorite, and a sauntering him from head to foot, observed

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

WILKIE COLLINS is writing a story for Cassell's Magazine.

THE Californians call the Chinese there "our yellow citizens."

THE Earl of Derby is very sick. They believe he is going to make a die of it.

AMONG those who are to attend the Œcumenical Council is a grandson of Madame de Staël.

THE cryer of one of the Boston Courts has held the position for forty years. His name is Monefortune.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, who had his tobacco taken from him some time ago, has gone to smoking again.

TOM THUMB and wife, Commodore Nutt, and Minnie Warren are going from California to China, and are coming back by way of Europe.

MARGARET LOGAN, who has followed begging for a living for a number of years, died in Boston on Sunday last, leaving $6,000 to her credit in bank.

A. T. STEWART hasn't bought the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New York, the newspaper statements to the contrary notwithstanding. He is able to buy it, but didn't.

WITHIN the present year twenty-five hundred people, mostly from foreign countries, have passed through Pittsburg, on their way to join the Mormons at Salt Lake.

ONE of the pleasant things we have heard lately is the announcement that Weston, the pedestrian who never reached but one place to which he started to walk, is going to Europe.

THE public will regret to hear that a reporter of the Providence, R. I., press is writing a biography of Miss Ida Lewis. There is some little hope that he will not be able to find a publisher.

THE Rochester Democrat says Milton Aiden, the inventor of the horse hoe and other agricultural implements, was recently caught in the machinery of his shop at Utica and literally cut to pieces.

COL. BOYD BOYD, military sheriff of Farquier county, Va., called Colonel John S. Mosby a highway robber, and the Philadelphia Inquirer writes an enforcement of the charge a quarter of column long.

MRS. HENRY KERR, whose husband died not long ago leaving her a large fortune, and who is said to have lost $900,000 by the failure of Lockwood & Co., is going to Europe with her daughter.

AT the wedding of Colonel Walter S. Cutting and Miss Maria C. Somerby, at Pittsfield, Mass., Mrs. John C. Colby, of that town, blazed out in thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of diamonds.

THE Rev. DR. VINTON, pastor of Trinity church, New York, operates heavily and successfully in Wall street. As preaching and stock gambling do not mix very well, Dr. Vinton ought to quit either the pulpit or Wall street.

SOMEBODY in England proposes a well-merited compliment to the late Mr. Adam, original proprietor of the Garden of Eden—that is, to build a monument to his memory in Mesopotamia, where it is understood he formerly resided.

WE are told that "The cashier of a San Francisco bank lives twenty miles from town, whither he drives every morning with a four-in-hand, changing horses once on the way. He has 3 barns on his estate which cost $75,000." Well, that beats us. Silver were freely used in its construction.

REV. G. C. DUNBAR preached on Mrs. Stowa, two weeks ago Sunday, in All Saints Church, London, and in the favor of his exhortation said, "For what did she do this thing? For the sake of a notoriety as great as that of Judas Iscariot, or for the thirty pieces of silver offered by a magazine editor."

"WHO is Gen. Grant's new Secretary of War?" asks a correspondent. It is Gen. William Belknap, of Keokuk, Ill. "Who is Gen. Belknap' of Ill.?" asks another correspondent. Some of these correspondents are quite too inquisitive. We decline to answer any more of their questions.

AMONG the "pugnacious orators" of Tennessee, the Philadelphia Inquirer enumerates "the great and fluent unimpeached, the redoubtable Emerson Etheridge, the experienced Ballie Peyton, and the bold Colonel Stokes." When applied to the love of the calf-killer, that word bold hardly covers the case.

A COUPLE of young hearts in New York which had been beating as one for some time, sad had determined to have a grand wedding on the strength of it, are said to have had their high-flown matrimonial arrangements knocked into the middle of next week by the bursting of a gold bubble in Wall street the other day.

THE Titusville (Pa) Herald relates these little coincidences: "It is somewhat remarkable, first, that four weddings took place during the past week; second, that the four gentlemen were all merchants of Titusville; third, that they did business on the same street; fourth, that they occupied the same block; fifth, that they were all widowers; sixth, that in the aggregate they have had thirteen children."

WE are told that by the death of the late Viscountess Palmerston, of England, the estatlied Melbourne estates in Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, Northamptonshire and Hertfordshire, amounting to upward of £30,000 a year, go to her grandson, Earl Cowper. The Palmerston estates in Hampshire and Ireland pass into the possession of her son, the Right Hon. William Cowper, M. P., under Lord Palmerston's will.

THE New York Evening Telegram is informed by the engravers of that city that they are more busy in getting up wedding cards just now than ever before. The lawyers there will of course go to work and get up a supply of blank applications for divorce. Matches made at Saratoga, Long Branch, Newport and other places of fashion and folly seldom last long. Men who want to marry "for good" never go to such places in search of wives.

MR. LONGSTREET C. SMITH, of New York, is a relative of the Longstreet who got into the New Orleans custom-house by going back on his friends and everything else he should have held sacred. Mr. Smith fell in love with Mrs. Gildersleeve, an authoress, and offered her his hand; but Mrs. Gildersleeve objected with deadly objection to the name of Smith. Whereupon Mr. Longstreet C. Smith appealed to the New York Legislature for relief, and a special enactment made him C. Smith Longstreet. The New York Evening Telegram of the 12th gives us another chapter of the story: "Cards are out for a grand wedding at the Reformed Dutch Church, Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-first street, on Thursday morning, October 14, at eleven o'clock. The bride is Mrs. A. Buddington Gildersleeve, the authoress, and Mr. C. Smith Longstreet is the happy man. A reception breakfast will be given immediately after the nuptials at the aristocratic St. James Hotel, from twelve to two o'clock, and receptions after the bridal trip, on Tuesday, November 23 and 30, at their residence in West Thirty-fourth street. A fashionable crush may be expected at the church."

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

Roll of Officers and Members.

The following is a roll of the officers and members of the Kentucky Synod, now representing the Assembly portion of the Presbyterian church, and now in session at the Walnut-street Presbyterian church:

REV. A. C. DICKESON, D. D., Moderator.
Rev. S. S. McRoberts, Stated Clerk.
Rev. J. P. Hendrick, Temporary Clerk.

TRANSYLVANIA PRESBYTERY.

Ministers. *Elders.*

A. A. Hogue, T. Barlow,
H. A. Johnston, J. H. Noble,
S. S. McRoberts, J. Cowan,
J. T. Lapsley, E. Y. Renick,
J. T. Reed, R. M. Alexander,
G. J. Reed, T. T. Alexander,
C. M. Conn, F. F. Henry.
G. W. Nichols,
W. J. McKnight,
A. J. Breckinridge, D. D.,
R. W. Landis, D. D.

WEST LEXINGTON PRESBYTERY.

J. Yerkes, D. D. G. W. Norton,
R. Valentine, S. C. Ball.
J. K. Lyle.

LOUISVILLE PRESBYTERY.

W. C. Matthews, D. D. J. R. Kinkead,
F. F. Humphrey, D.D., J. S. Mackney,
J. S. Hoyt, D. D. N. Russell,
J. B. McDonald, J. Valentine,
S. B. Tuck, S. M. Williams,
H. H. Allen, L. L. Warren,
J. P. McMillen, C. R. Cotting,
L. McKee, D. D., J. W. Anderson.
S. Willett,
H. M. Painter.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERY.

J. P. Hendrick, W. McClure.
W. C. Condit,
E. C. Tremble,
W. F. Coons,
J. F. Coons.

MUHLENBURG PRESBYTERY.

S. Y. Garrison, R. Rhodes.
A. G. Dickerson, D. D.,
J. H. Dinsmore.

PADUCAH PRESBYTERY.

J. Hawthorn, D. D.

GEN. W. W. BELKNAP.

The New Secretary of War.

[From the Chicago Republican.]

Gen. W. W. Belknap, who will assume the functions of Secretary of War within a day or two, is one of the many distinguished officers whom Iowa furnished for the service of the country. He entered the military service of the United States in March, 1862, as Major of the gallant Fifteenth regiment, and was rapidly promoted at Keokuk, Hugh T. Reid being colonel. The regiment was mustered in and left Keokuk for the seat of war March 18th, making a brief stop at St. Louis, the regiment was forwarded to Pea Ridge, Gen. Curtis commanding. Shiloh on the memorable Sunday of the battle of Pittsburg Landing, arriving in the heat of the first day's fight. Major Belknap demonstrated troops were flying in disorder before the fierce onset of Johnston's army, and instantaneously disembarked, and, forming up in line to meet the flying soldiers, having been assigned to Gen. Prentiss' command, which was by that time prisoner in the hands of the enemy. It bore an honorable part in that fearful contest, Col. Reid being wounded in the hand. Major Belknap was wounded in the leg, and Capt. Belknap, commanding the regiment still. The boys organized a brief visit home, when Belknap was made Colonel of the regiment, which was assigned to Chattanooga, and subsequently to the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Hurlbut, participating in the superb campaign against Atlanta, and taking part in most of the battles and skirmishes of that notable campaign. It greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, in which the gallant McPherson was killed, being in the division of Gen. Gleed. Col. Belknap commanding the regiment still. The boys organized a brief visit home, when Belknap was made Colonel of the regiment, which was assigned to Chattanooga, and subsequently to the Seventeenth Army Corps, commanded by Major-General Hurlbut, participating in the superb campaign against Atlanta, and taking part in most of the battles and skirmishes of that notable campaign. It greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Atlanta, July 22d, in which the gallant McPherson was killed, being in the division of Gen. Gleed. Col. Belknap commanding the regiment still. In this battle Col. Belknap displayed distinguished gallantry. Brigadier-General Force, retiring Colonel-Lampley, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, and Belknap with his regiment, setting him by the collar and dragging him over the works amid the fire of his men at short range. Gen. Belknap served throughout the remainder of the war. Gen. Belknap was a great favorite with Logan, Sherman, and Sheridan, and he soon received his commission as Brigadier-General, which capacity he served throughout the remainder of the war. Gen. Belknap was a great favorite with Logan, Sherman, and Sheridan, and he soon received his commission as Brigadier-General, which capacity he served throughout the remainder of the war.

Gen. Belknap was quiet and retiring in his soldierly qualities, and while his regiment was distinguished again and again for those qualities in good account in the service of the country, he will cannot but feel proud of Gen. Belknap's promotion as Minister of War.

"HONOR."

The Mosby-Boyd Duel.

[From the Warrenton Index.]

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. MOSBY AND COL. BOYD.

The subjoined correspondence, which we publish by authority, fully explains the rumors which have been afloat in this and other communities in reference to a duel between the above mentioned parties, and explains the quarrel through its different stages to its denouement as to need no work of comment:

[No. 1.—COL. MOSBY TO COL. BOYD.]

WARRENTON, Va., October 1st, 1869.—SIR—When we casually met on the road this morning, you informed me that you felt yourself aggrieved by my course towards you, and that you desired satisfaction for it, which I acknowledge my readiness to render you. I now formally notify you of my acceptance of your proposition for a fight.

The bearer of this, Colonel Smith, is authorized to arrange the terms of a meeting.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSBY.

COL. W. H. BOYD.

[No. 2.—COL. BOYD TO COL. SMITH.]

WARRENTON, VA., 1st October, 9½ P. M., 1869.—SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Colonel Mosby by your hands.

Without putting this matter in other hands, I reply at once, to inform you that I am not willing to be placed in the position which Colonel Mosby assumes, as the aggrieved party. I did not "desire satisfaction," nor make the "proposition" which my words were, that if his conduct to interest me was designed, I would make it a "personal matter." To this note, I can, therefore, make no other reply.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. BOYD.

COLONEL THOMAS SMITH.

[No. 3.—COL. MOSBY TO COL. BOYD.]

WARRENTON, October 1st, 1869.—SIR—This morning you informed me that you desired satisfaction for alleged wrongs which I had done you, and I immediately answered that I was willing to give it. An agreement for a fight was then made to come off on the Gainesville turnpike, near Warrenton. Accordingly, as soon as I heard that you had returned, I addressed you a formal acceptance for a proposition to fight. Colonel Smith, the bearer of my note to you, has just shown me one addressed to him by you, in which you ignore the fact that there was any agreement for a fight, and say "that you desire no satisfaction," and that you simply notified me "that if I continued to interfere with your business you would make it a personal matter." I certainly did not so understand you; and I wish you to know that so long as the interests of my clients and the people of Fauquier county demand it, I shall continue to interfere in your business.

I now demand of you satisfaction for the language used by you in reference to myself. Colonel Smith is authorized to arrange the terms of a meeting.

Respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN S. MOSBY.

COL. W. H. BOYD.

[No. 4—COL. BOYD TO COL. MOSBY.]

WARRENTON, VA., October 2, 1869.—SIR—Your statement in your letter of last night that I "desired satisfaction for alleged wrongs that you had done me" is without foundation, as well as "that an agreement for a fight was then made." Your "personal acceptance" was a "proposition" of your own.

I refuse to place on other terms—that of satisfaction for what will be regarded by the world when properly quoted I will reply. I did not allude to your "personal affairs" in the case dropped when my brother teased you about your supposed fondness for apple dumplings, were the only interruptions to the calm contentedness of your unclouded brow. We still remain the same as then, and neither better nor worse for the affair, but three years must have made a change in you. How very much, dear Barbara, I should like to see you!

We still live in Temple lane, but I am now off in a room by myself, never saw; soon after a cat, which seemed to proceed from the premises adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by the locked door on the landing at the top of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the head of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let poor puss in from behind a panel of the house, and she lived with us for some time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep her, as she had introduced us to four unwanted, unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of those unclaimed apartments—first putting up locks and bolts to clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of them, and my commodious chair into my own room. And last winter, my brother being unable to pursue a work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions of his friends, was more at leisure than himself; I persuaded him that he might write as well as he could in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door-knock, or hear himself denied to be at home, which was sure to make a fuss if not and nourish the poor maid in a fit. Here, I said, he might be almost quite alone, so I put in an old grate, and made him a fire in the largest of those rooms, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid Mim stay away, and confined himself as much a one as if he were in some lodging on the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wide, unfrequented place where he could expect few visits, quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down with a sadly dismal face. He could do nothing, he said, with those long corridors before his eyes. He could not write in that dull, unfurnished prison.

The next day, before he came home from his office, I had gathered up various bits of old carpeting, to cover part of the floor; and, to a little break the blank look of the bare walls, I hung up a few old prints that used to ornament the kitchen, and long after, with great boast of what an improvement I had made, I took Charles up to see his new room for study. A week of busy labors followed, in which I flew from one room to the other, and I have been our assistant, for Johnny and Fred covered the walls with prints, and which purpose to the great delight of every boy in his old literary, consulting me every now and then upon my leave to strip a fresh one, without my permission, as I am also known genealogist and antiquary:

NOVEMBER 2, 1814.—To Miss Barbara Bethnam—It is very long since I have had to write such an agreeable surprise as the sight of your letter, my young friend, delivered me. Such a nice letter as it is, too. And what a pretty hand you write. I congratulate you on this attainment with great pleasure, because I have so often felt the disadvantage of my own wretched hand-writing.

You wish for London news. I rely upon your stated Ann for gratifying you in this respect, yet I have been endeavoring to find out whom you might have seen here, and what may have happened since I left, but my search has only brought the image of little Barbara Betham, unconnected with any other person, so strongly before my eyes that I cannot, if I find no other subject to write upon. When I think I see you with your feet propped upon the fender, your knitting work thrown out upon your knees—an attitude you always chose when we were in familiar, confidential conversation together—telling me long stories of your own home, where now you say you are "moping on with no one to talking every day," all which then presented nothing but pleasant recollections to your mind. How well I remember your tiny steady face bend over your book. One day, conscience-struck at having wasted so much of your precious time in readings, and feeling ashamed of myself, I said, "Now, Barbara, farewell; if you went to my drawers and hunted out some unbleached calico and handkerchiefs, and by no means could I prevail upon you to resume your dear books till you had hemmed them all. I remember, too, your taking me by little maid to read—your sitting with her a whole evening to console her for the death of her sister; and that she in her turn endeavored to become a comfort to you the next evening when you wept at the sight of the first curl, from whose school you had recently shipped because you were not pleased to sit-ting in the stocks. Those tears, and a few you once dropped when my brother teased you about your supposed fondness for apple dumplings, were the only interruptions to the calm contentedness of your unclouded brow. We still remain the same as then, and neither better nor worse for the affair, but three years must have made a change in you. How very much, dear Barbara, I should like to see you!

We still live in Temple lane, but I am now off in a room by myself, never saw; soon after a cat, which seemed to proceed from the premises adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by the locked door on the landing at the top of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the head of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let poor puss in from behind a panel of the house, and she lived with us for some time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep her, as she had introduced us to four unwanted, unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of those unclaimed apartments—first putting up locks and bolts to clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of them, and my commodious chair into my own room. And last winter, my brother being unable to pursue a work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions of his friends, was more at leisure than himself; I persuaded him that he might write as well as he could in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door-knock, or hear himself denied to be at home, which was sure to make a fuss if not and nourish the poor maid in a fit. Here, I said, he might be almost quite alone, so I put in an old grate, and made him a fire in the largest of those rooms, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid Mim stay away, and confined himself as much a one as if he were in some lodging on the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wide, unfrequented place where he could expect few visits, quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down with a sadly dismal face. He could do nothing, he said, with those long corridors before his eyes. He could not write in that dull, unfurnished prison.

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You wish for London news. I rely upon your stated Ann for gratifying you in this respect, yet I have been endeavoring to find out whom you might have seen here, and what may have happened since I left, but my search has only brought the image of little Barbara Betham, unconnected with any other person, so strongly before my eyes that I cannot, if I find no other subject to write upon. When I think I see you with your feet propped upon the fender, your knitting work thrown out upon your knees—an attitude you always chose when we were in familiar, confidential conversation together—telling me long stories of your own home, where now you say you are "moping on with no one to talking every day," all which then presented nothing but pleasant recollections to your mind. How well I remember your tiny steady face bend over your book. One day, conscience-struck at having wasted so much of your precious time in readings, and feeling ashamed of myself, I said, "Now, Barbara, farewell; if you went to my drawers and hunted out some unbleached calico and handkerchiefs, and by no means could I prevail upon you to resume your dear books till you had hemmed them all. I remember, too, your taking me by little maid to read—your sitting with her a whole evening to console her for the death of her sister; and that she in her turn endeavored to become a comfort to you the next evening when you wept at the sight of the first curl, from whose school you had recently shipped because you were not pleased to sit-ting in the stocks. Those tears, and a few you once dropped when my brother teased you about your supposed fondness for apple dumplings, were the only interruptions to the calm contentedness of your unclouded brow. We still remain the same as then, and neither better nor worse for the affair, but three years must have made a change in you. How very much, dear Barbara, I should like to see you!

We still live in Temple lane, but I am now off in a room by myself, never saw; soon after a cat, which seemed to proceed from the premises adjoining to ours, and only separated from ours by the locked door on the landing at the top of my brother's bedroom, which you know was the little room at the head of the kitchen stairs. We had the lock forced and let poor puss in from behind a panel of the house, and she lived with us for some time, for we were in gratitude bound to keep her, as she had introduced us to four unwanted, unowned rooms, and by degrees we have taken possession of those unclaimed apartments—first putting up locks and bolts to clothes, then moving my brother's bed into one of them, and my commodious chair into my own room. And last winter, my brother being unable to pursue a work he had begun, owing to the kind interruptions of his friends, was more at leisure than himself; I persuaded him that he might write as well as he could in one of these rooms, as he could not then hear the door-knock, or hear himself denied to be at home, which was sure to make a fuss if not and nourish the poor maid in a fit. Here, I said, he might be almost quite alone, so I put in an old grate, and made him a fire in the largest of those rooms, and carried in one table and one chair, and bid Mim stay away, and confined himself as much a one as if he were in some lodging on the midst of Salisbury Plain, or any other wide, unfrequented place where he could expect few visits, quite delighted with his new acquisition, but in a few hours he came down with a sadly dismal face. He could do nothing, he said, with those long corridors before his eyes. He could not write in that dull, unfurnished prison.

The next day, before he came home from his office, I had gathered up various bits of old carpeting, to cover part of the floor; and, to a little break the blank look of the bare walls, I hung up a few old prints that used to ornament the kitchen, and long after, with great boast of what an improvement I had made, I took Charles up to see his new room for study. A week of busy labors followed, in which I flew from one room to the other, and I have been our assistant, for Johnny and Fred covered the walls with prints, to which purpose to the great delight of every boy in his old literary, consulting me every now and then upon my leave to strip a fresh one, without my permission, as I am also known genealogist and antiquary:

NOVEMBER 2, 1814.—To Miss Barbara Betham—It is very long since I have had to write such an agreeable surprise as the sight of your letter, my young friend, delivered me. Such a nice letter as it is, too. And what a pretty hand you write. I congratulate you on this attainment with great pleasure, because I have so often felt the disadvantage of my own wretched hand-writing.

You wish for London news. I rely upon your stated Ann for gratifying you in this respect, yet I have been endeavoring to find out whom you might have seen here, and what may have happened since I left, but my search has only brought the image of little Barbara Betham, unconnected with any other person, so strongly before my eyes that I cannot, if I find no other subject to write upon. When I think I see you with your feet propped upon the fender, your knitting work thrown out upon your knees—an attitude you always chose when we were in familiar, confidential conversation together—telling me long stories of your own home, where now you say you are "moping on with no one to talking every day," all which then presented nothing but pleasant recollections to your mind. How well I remember your tiny steady face bend over your book. One day, conscience-struck at having wasted so much of your precious time in readings, and feeling ashamed of myself, I said, "Now, Barbara, farewell; if you went to my drawers and hunted out some unbleached calico and handkerchiefs, and by no means could I prevail upon you to resume your dear books till you had hemmed them all. I remember, too, your taking me by little maid to read—your sitting with her a whole evening to console her for the death of her sister; and that she in her turn endeavored to become a comfort to you the next evening when you wept at the sight of the first curl, from whose school you had recently shipped because you were

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 130 1-8.

Light frosts in Georgia yesterday.

Capt. Godfrey, proprietor of the Battle House, Mobile, died on Thursday.

John Nesmith, formerly Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts, died in Lowell yesterday; aged 76.

The Emperor Napoleon's health is said to be satisfactory. He went hunting on Thursday.

The Vermont Legislature organized yesterday. G. W. Grandy was elected Speaker of the House.

Jno. P. Knowles has been appointed Judge of the United States District Court for Rhode Island.

Benjamin Smith, a negro, carried off the first premium for carrots at the Stanton (Va.) fair on Thursday.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, has fixed upon the 18th of November as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

At the Buckeye trotting race yesterday the first race was won by Dick Jamison and the second by Dan. Voorhies.

The committee appointed by Governor Hoffman, of New York, selected Buffalo as the site for the new lunatic asylum.

Hon. Chas. Sumner delivered an address on the question of caste in Augusta, Me., last night, to a large audience.

It is said a measure providing for a reduction of the Portuguese army will be proposed at the next session of the Cortes.

Benj. Payne, indicted at Albany, N. Y., in the U. S. Court, for making fraudulent tobacco returns, was pardoned by President Grant.

Orders have passed the Boston Common Council to purchase the property and franchise of the East Boston Ferry Company for $275,000.

Admiral Farragut was much easier last night and there are renewed hopes of his recovery. His iron will sustains him in his severe sickness, but his bodily strength is very small.

The case of the Hornet will be before the U. S. Commissioner at Wilmington to-day. A seaman who escaped to New York has been captured and will be examined as a witness on behalf of the Government.

It is stated that General Canby has prepared a report on the alleged frauds in the Virginia election, which will show that it was an entirely fair election; much fairer, indeed, than is usual at the elections in the Northern States.

In a recent case in the United States District Court of Baltimore, which has been appealed to the Supreme Court, it was shown that three Maryland banks of Baltimore have been lending as high as eighty per cent. for speculative purposes.

The negro, Carey Gilmore, who committed an infamous outrage on the person of Mrs. Brown, in Cincinnati, on the 4th inst., was captured on Saturday last, and on Sunday taken to the spot where the outrage was perpetrated and hung.

Col. Henry B. Shaw, a prominent citizen of Natchez, Miss., and a distinguished counsellor at law in that city, died suddenly yesterday on the 5th inst. He was formerly attached to the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, and served with him in Mexico.

First Lieutenant P. H. Breslin, Fourteenth infantry, is detailed to accompany the new gubernatorial party to Cheyenne, Wyoming T., there to report them to the Governor of that Territory. Lieut. Breslin will accompany the party to the Sioux Indian agencies.

The New York excursion party arrived at Sheridan, Kansas, on Monday night. They visited several hotels and saloons. Messrs. Conkling and Jessup especially distinguished themselves, the latter going for a bull with true Wall-street vigor. A portion of the party, including Mr. Field, will go on to Denver and return via Cheyenne and Omaha.

At the sale of thoroughbreds at Clifton street farm, belonging to Mr. E. W. Cameron, of New York, yesterday, the English brood mares, Pussey, Ivy, and Gemimer, six years old, were sold to Jas. Ivers for $11,000 and $11,000 was paid for the imported stallion Leamington. The other horses and colts were withdrawn by the owner declining to bid them in, and determining to adjourn the sale till next spring.

CITY FEATURES.

The Sunday Times.

A large extra edition of this journal will be issued to-morrow, and advertisers will consult their interests by sending in their favors early. It will contain, in addition to news, by Joseph Barnes; an essay on Victor Hugo, by G. W. Griffin; "Woman," by Nelly Marshall; a charming letter from "Kentuckiana;" "Cradle and Coffin;" "A Call for Help;" "Sunset Rambles;" Michigan Fair," by Prof. "Sunset Rambler," by Anna Cabie Cole; "The Wife's Secret;" "The Idealizer," a poem, by H. Prentice Willis; a complete review of the theatres, societies, and many other interesting items. Office 126 Third street, between Jefferson and Green.

Male High School—An Excellent Entertainment Yesterday.

Having witnessed the entertainment given at this institution yesterday, we deem it our duty to state that it was conducted with excellence on the part of the students. Each recitation was delivered with elocutionary power, and it is pleasing to say that we have ever witnessed. Among those was the tragical display of Mr. Albert Stoll as Perrhasius, being so well performed that we almost supposed for a moment that the real was Parrhasius with his brush representing Prometheus chained to the rock of Mount Caucasus. We take the liberty of pronouncing Mr. Stoll a young actor of much promise, and very entertained by him than many who are pronounced such. We cordially thank the students and their competent instructors for their excellent entertainment.

"Once More in the Field."

R. H. Neal, the world-known clothier and gents' furnishing dealer, has just returned from New York, where he has purchased a new and complete stock of boxers, cloths, cassimeres and coatings for merchant tailoring, and of the very latest styles. Also, the stock of gents' furnishing goods are rare and in endless variety. He will resume his old business at Trade Palace, opening with a full stock on next Monday, October 18, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of his old customers, and as many new ones as may honor him with a call. Polite attention to all polite and attentive gentlemen, and will take pleasure in showing goods whether you purchase or not. All custom work will be guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

Important to Ladies.

Madame A. Ostlin wishes to say to the ladies of Louisville and those visiting the city that she has just received a large assortment of cloaks, cloak materials and trimmings, ladies' undergarments, fancy goods, shawls, furs, gentlemen's clothing of the latest styles. She manufactures cloaks, employing some fifty hands in that particular department, and, being herself a lady of exquisite taste, can fully suit and please the most fastidious.

☞ Those of our business men and manufacturers who wish to secure the trade from one of the richest portions of Alabama are referred to the advertisement, in another column, of Hon. M. J. Williams, editor and proprietor of the Selma (Ala.) Times and who is a delegate to the Southern Commercial Convention, and who will be at the Galt House to-day. There is agreeing disposition on the part of the people of that section to trade here, and this disposition should be encouraged.

Louisville Obstetrical Society.

There will be a meeting of this society at the school rooms, corner Center and Walnut streets, this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. W. H. Newman, Secretary.

"The Gonzales,"

the newest style of hat out, will be introduced this morning by Green & Green. It is dashy and "good for high."

Sales of the Leading Dry Goods Houses for September, 1869.

Bamberger, Bloom & Co.	$276,000
J. M. Robinson & Co.	250,000
Topp, Walsh & Bailey	240,000
S. Ullman & Co.	236,000
J. F. Tompkins' & Co.	200,000
Carter, Fisher & Co.	156,000

Immense Auction Sale of City Real Estate, Monday, Southwick & Co., advertise

Monday, October 21st, the most extensive and valuable lot of real estate ever before offered at auction in this city. The property is central, on the best streets of the city, the greater portion of it fronting on Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth streets. Everything put up at this sale will be sold to the highest and best bidder. See advertisement in auction column.

☞ New style of silk hat this morning on exhibition in Green & Green's window. They invite inspection and manufacture them. Leave your orders.

Instruction in German.

Prof. Jos. Cohen, Principal German Teacher at the Seventh-ward School, desires to inform the public that he is at leisure for a few hours each day, which time he will spend to teach private scholars, either singly or in classes.

His terms are: One scholar, 75 cents, and every additional one 25 cents more per month. Classes of four or more, 50 cents each scholar.

His residence is at Rev. Dr. Kieslerg's, 324 Fifth street, between Broadway and York, where applications can be made.

To Country Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the country merchants and druggists of Louisville and Portchasing their fall stocks to the advertisements of Dr. Winkersmith's valuable proprietary medicines. They possess a great deal more than ordinary merit, and have proven to be very popular wherever sold, superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No stock of medicines is complete without them. For sale by all our wholesale druggists.

Show-cases—Silver and Woodes.

We offer to the fall trade a very superior article of metal and wooden cases. Finch & Lindsey, manufacturers, 15 Fourth street, near Main.

Suicide of a Louisvillian.

The body of a man supposed to have committed suicide was found near the Long Bridge, at Mobile, on Saturday. On his person were found a handkerchief marked "J. P. Gunzweiler," a gold ring bearing on the outside the initials "J. P. G." and on the inside a motto in German, from which it was ascertained, that it was an engagement ring; a card marked Fleckmaker Rigel, Milwaukee, and a lock of hair. Mr. Gunzweiler had been engaged in the night department of the postoffice at this place for many years, having first commenced as night porter in 1855. When the late war commenced, he enlisted in the Fourth Kentucky Federal Cavalry, with which regiment he served until discharged. He afterward enlisted in a Maryland battery, with which he served until the close of the war. He then applied to Dr. Speed for his old position, which was given him. He afterward was promoted to a clerkship, which position he held until recently. He took a notion to leave, and afterward traveled through the Northwest and returned to Augusta last. He then informed Mr. Tuley, the assistant postmaster, that he believed he would go to New Orleans to try his fortune there. It is supposed he became despondent from being out of employment, and, in a fit of melancholy, committed suicide. We understand his parents live in Indianapolis. His many friends will regret to hear of his sudden taking off.

THE CONVENTION.

Fourth and Largest Session of the Week.

Numerous Reports Submitted from Standing Committees.

Chinese Immigration Not Reached.

Adjourned to 11 A. M. To-day.

The convention was called to order yesterday morning by President Fillmore at twenty minutes after 9 o'clock.

On motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

R. C. Waring, of North Carolina, was placed on the Committee on Railroads Generally in place of Hill Patterson. Allen McCauley, of North Carolina, was substituted for the same gentleman on the Immigration Committee. W. J. Bentley was substituted for Mr. Patterson on the Direct Trade Committee.

The call of the different committees was then commenced.

RIVER NAVIGATION.

E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of the Committee on River Navigation, Canals and other Internal Improvements, presented the report of that committee. [For this report see COURIER-JOURNAL Supplement.]

Mr. Ashmore, of New York—Mr. President, I had the honor of being appointed a member of the committee which has just reported, but I was not present at the meeting at which it was finally acted on. I have listened to the reading of the report with great interest, and I see that the main portion of that report I agree, but I desire to place upon record my dissent to the accuracy of the statement in reference to the Ohio canal, and the conclusions arrived at with regard to the policy of the State of New York; other than this, I desire to make no opposition to the report.

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Yancey, of Georgia—Mr. President: The order of the day following calls for action on the reports of the committees, the consideration of whose reports was postponed until this morning. I now raise a point of order that the regular call of the committees shall be proceeded with and finished before taking up the postponed reports. I would therefore move, if I am sustained in this point of order, that the consideration of the report, which was appointed for this hour of to-day, be postponed until two or three committees now pending be called to make their reports.

The President—The chair is of the opinion that it would not be in order for the convention to hear the report of other committees now. The questions postponed should not be called, but it is of course in the power of the convention to postpone the consideration of the question fixed for this hour. That motion is therefore in order.

Mr. Yancey—The chair is right that these reports postponed should be acted upon at the hour appointed, but I desire to know if we called the outstanding committees are entitled to be heard.

The President—The chair is against the gentleman on that point.

Mr. Yancey—Then, then, to postpone the order of the day until the outstanding committees have been called.

THE NEXT CONVENTION.

R. M. Corwine, of Ohio—I rise for the purpose of suggesting to the Convention the propriety of the officers and Executive Committee, in charge of the gentlemen appointed on the committee to arrange for the next Commercial Convention.

Mr. Gaskell, of Georgia—I move to amend by laying the Convention say. The gentleman will please accept the suggestion, and the appointment will be immediately named. Messrs. Corman & Kenny were subsequently selected:

Alabama—J. S. Powell, — Bradley, Alex. McKinstry.

Arkansas—George E. Dodge, J. C. Macabe, C. C. Thrower.

Delaware—No appointments.

Florida—C. E. Dyke, J. J. Williams, C. C. Yonge.

Georgia—P. B. M. Young, D. P. Hill, Amos Fox.

Indiana—L. Sparks, John B. Simpson, F. F. Carson.

Illinois—No appointments.

Kentucky—Thomas T. L. Jefferson, S. C. Long.

Kansas—J. C. Hemingray, Henry Peoce, W. W. Wright.

Louisiana—John T. Ladding, F. B. Stubbs, M. M. Odell.

Mississippi—No appointments.

Minnesota—Eugene Underwood.

Michigan—No appointments.

Missouri—R. H. Hunt, P. G. Gerhart, Richard Marsh.

Massachusetts—Henry D. Cushing, J. H. Robbins, S. Hunt.

Maryland—Henry Duval, Wm. H. Owen, Dan'l C. Wood.

New Jersey—Wm. Schmoele, E. M. Patterson, David Naar.

New York—T. G. Alvord, J. O. Putnam, T. G. Pague.

North Carolina—R. P. Waring, Alex. McCauley, Hill Patterson.

Ohio—R. M. Corwine, Geo. L. Johnston, James M. Glenn.

Pennsylvania—E. Ingoes, Samuel G. Thompson, Col. Elliot.

Rhode Island—No appointments.

South Carolina—Wm. Matheson, Glenn Di Davis, F. E. Davis.

Tennessee—Jno. A. McKinney, E. A. 'James, Jno. W. Leftwich.

Texas—J. Roberts, C. B. Shepherd, F. R. Lubback.

Vermont—Charles Pomeroy Button.

Virginia—T. M. Bowlen, R. Rice, C. B. Wilford.

West Virginia—Ben. H. Smith.

Wisconsin—Jno. Nazro, Geo. H. Paul, Horace Brightman.

SOUTHERN DELEGATE FROM ARKANSAS.

Mr. Dodge, of Arkansas—I arise to a question of privilege, and would respectfully ask that the name of Wm. M. Fishback be added to the list of the Arkansas delegation.

On motion, the request was complied with.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. Yancey, of Georgia, on behalf of the Committee on Agriculture, then made the report of that committee, which was adopted. [For this report see COURIER-JOURNAL supplement.]

CONTINUOUS WATER LINE COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Morrison, of Illinois—Mr. President and gentlemen of the Convention: The committee to whom was referred the subject of continuous water line communication between the Gulf States and the Atlantic ocean by a canalizing route, also, a railroad or other transportation route, have authorized me to report to this Convention the following preamble and resolutions. [For this report see COURIER-JOURNAL Supplement.]

Mr. McKinney, of Alabama, said he thought the report did injustice to his section of country, and liable to do injury to the cause. He would be in opposition to the adoption of the report, and therefore by opposing it he felt that he would be true to and in behalf of the South that her interests appeared to be neglected.

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, moved to strike out the allusion to the possibility of communication being had with Europe.

Mr. Monroe—It has been suggested that perhaps the expression "time of war" might be altered so as to read "in case of war," which will suit the gentleman.

Mr. Bernard, of Iowa—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: Before the question is put, I desire but a few moments in which to call the attention of the Convention to the importance of the report, which was appointed by this hour of to-day, be postponed until two or three committees now pending be called to make their reports.

The President—The chair is of the opinion that it would be in order for the convention to hear the report of other committees now. The questions postponed should not be called, but it is of course in the power of the convention to postpone the consideration of the question fixed for this hour. That motion is therefore in order.

Mr. Yancey—The chair is right that these reports postponed should be acted upon at the hour appointed, but I desire to know if we called the outstanding committees are entitled to be heard.

The President—The chair is against the gentleman on that point.

Mr. Yancey—Then, then, to postpone the order of the day until the outstanding committees have been called.

The President decided that these were two distinct motions. The first any member could make and would be sustained accordingly, while the latter was a question for the Convention.

Mr. Bentley called for the reading of the rule, which then read as follows: "All votes shall be per capita except when a division shall be called for, when each State shall have one vote for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which said State is entitled; provided, that when a State is not fully represented no delegate thereof shall be allowed to cast more than one vote."

The President—Under that rule the chair decided on yesterday that it was a question for the convention.

The convention refused to take the vote by States, and the resolution was adopted.

The other resolutions were then successively adopted without debate, until the following:

5. That of this region the coast near the coast line is the most important. It brings the geographical centre and chief centre of commerce, wealth, and population of the United States into close and diverging points of more than ten thousand miles of inland and ocean navigation—from those and miles nearer to the principal seaports on the Atlantic and to Liverpool than by either the Northern or Southern routes. All voyages, for frosts of winter, which obstruct the Northern routes for about five months of the year in the Mississippi valley to the sea; from its location, it furnishes a healthy competition with both the Northern and Southern routes. The canal, and the conclusions arrived at with regard to the policy of the State of New York; other than this, I desire to make no opposition to the report.

On motion, the report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Yancey, of Georgia—Mr. President: The order of the day following calls for action on the reports of the committees, the consideration of whose reports was postponed until this morning. I now raise a point of order that the regular call of the committees shall be proceeded with and finished before taking up the postponed reports. I would therefore move, if I am sustained in this point of order, that the consideration of the report, which was appointed for this hour of to-day, be postponed until two or three committees now pending be called to make their reports.

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The President—The chair is against the gentleman on that point.

Mr. Yancey—Then, then, to postpone the order of the day until the outstanding committees have been called.

Mr. Richards—I thank you, gentlemen; I have but a few moments to occupy, and I desire to burn, as it were, into your memory the importance of this matter. I say how long would this matter rest if this body were to adjourn without? You would turn out as one man; you would work night and day to have the Mississippi transportation at a reasonable rate. It is not too much to say that, with a moderate help from the Government, we can reduce the cost of transportation from the Mississippi to the Atlantic seaboard to twenty, instead of seventy cents, per bushel.

In a single year, in the four States that I have named, there were sent three times the largest contemplated cost of such work; and this would not be one-tenth of the gain in general prosperity that would result to the whole country from that most beneficent work.

Without the lake reaching that beautiful delta, the Upper Mississippi, it would be valueless as a home to the people of the nation. Take away the lakes and the Mississippi river, and this country is not worth a cent to the people of the upper river. You have the Pacific railroad, and you are proud of it; but in that you have built five thousand miles of railroad at a cost equal to the national debt, twenty-five hundred millions of dollars, and with all that immense expenditure you have not made a harbor. The completion of the heavy products of the Northwest to the markets of the world. How can you give us relief? In no way, and in no other way only. Take away the obstructions in the rivers. Appoint a board of arbitrators to the lakes; and give us a central line through the coal and iron regions that we may have transportation for the products of the soil, to the best port on the Atlantic coast. Remember, gentlemen, that the Mississippi valley is the chosen abode of a people who have no ocean; and who have no money to build a road to the ocean. No personal interest will stimulate them to go before Congress. They are simply tax-fed out of their labor and liberties. They must have cheaper transportation they will never be able to pay off the national debt, or support their fair proportion of the expenses of the Government. I believe before God, to-day, that we had better dismantle every ship in the navy and sheathed enlisted in a Maryland battery, with which he served until the close of the war. He then applied to Dr. Speed for his old position, which was given him. He afterward was promoted to a clerkship, which position he held until recently. He took a notion to leave, and afterward traveled through the Northwest and returned to Augusta last. He then informed Mr. Tuley, the assistant postmaster, that he believed he would go to New Orleans to try his fortune there. It is supposed he became despondent from being out of employment, and, in a fit of melancholy, committed suicide. We understand his parents live in Indianapolis. His many friends will regret to hear of his sudden taking off.

Mr. Bernard—I am willing to adopt the report, but I desire to say that I do not concur in the statement in reference to the Ohio canal.

Mr. Hilliard—I do hope there will be silence in the house that this report may be heard.

A portion of the report of Mr. Hunt was then read.

Mr. Hunt, of Missouri—I desire to offer an amendment to the majority report. I move to amend and insert Kansas City as among the points to which one-sixth part of the money in the main trunk of the road shall run. I have no objection to the other points mentioned.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania—I move that we receive the report of the minority.

Mr. Ladding, of Louisiana—I desire to call the attention of the President to the fact that a part of the report made by that committee has not yet been read. The first resolution in the report of the Non-pish Convention Committee was adopted by the committee of this Convention as a part of their report. I was a member of the committee, and that report was adopted by us.

Mr. Hunt, of Georgia—I rise to suspend the reading of Col. Stanton Duncan's report.

Mr. Corwine, of Ohio—I was present at the meeting of this committee when the report was read. It took thirty minutes to read it. I think it was agreed by the committee that a report of that so or not, it is a part of the report of the committee, from the fact that the reasons for what they have acted the Convention to do. It is an integral part of the report; you cannot sail what the Convention has done in section, and, further, courtesy to the committee demands that it should be read.

Gen. Sprague, of New York—Mr. President: I have heard the report referred to read with great pleasure. It is of high importance, and should be laid before the Convention. I also can bear testimony to the truthfulness and correctness of the report. I have read this report in that section of the country—in Texas, Arkansas and New Mexico. I am here in the discharge of my duty to the American people. I am here to have a right to express my views and to give to the world the information I possess, and when I had a conversation with the Governor of New York on the subject of the Southern Pacific railroad, and he remarked to me that I possessed a great deal of information on the subject, I told him that I would do so if he would accept, he would appoint me as a delegate to this convention. I occasioned, but with the restriction that I receive the consent of the majority of the people—the locality through which it can be constructed. I have been a member of this committee, and I receive the consent of the majority. I went to Washington, and, Gen. Sherman informing my credentials, I am here to-day by the authority of the people. I would give a cheap transportation from the granary of the nation. [Applause.] To-day of the four States of the Mississippi valley which live in the center—Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois—there are not less than one hundred millions of bushels of surplus grain. It is worth to-day, in the State of New York, not less than one hundred and seventy-five millions. It is worth at the home of the farmer or at the nearest railway depot—how much? Not more than fifty millions. Here is a difference of one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. It is worth all the cost of the Pacific railroad, and more, to the people of the world!

Now you Americans, how long in the face of interests as grand and glorious as these, have these questions been under development? Why the socialists; people upon stalks as colossal as that fig (pointing to the national flag on the stage), as rich in the results as the fig is in the seeds of that flag. And yet we stand to-day face to face with the last shall I consider the subject before this body, the producer and consumer together—low-priced grain in the Mississippi and high-priced grain on the Atlantic seaboard, and no help to be had from the General Government? If action raised in the south was half consumed before it reached New York and Liverpool.

The President—The gentleman will pardon me for reminding him that his time is out.

The convention unanimously granted the gentleman from Iowa an extension of time in order to enable him to finish his remarks